The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,154 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Rabot	9th ,,
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Danieli	16th ,,
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballaarat	4702	700	P. S. Tomlin	26th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M.	Hydaspes	2264	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 8 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
ANCONA	3128 600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA	3116 600	L. H. Moule	19th ,,
MALWA	3509 500	A. C. Loggin	3rd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 22, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 28th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA	5000 500	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. PERSIA	4,200 600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,350 480	J. B. Murray	4th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070 480	F. Blight	To follow.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	4,000 480	W. S. Young	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, direct for Zanzibar.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, 14th August, 1884.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS

THE steam ship "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Naptha, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All charfed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line of Steamers.

Bombay, August, 1884.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CHANONRY SCHOOL, OLD ABERDEEN.

DIRECTOR—Rev. ALEX. ANDERSON, LL.D.

THIS is a high-class Boarding School, and prepares boys for the Universities, the Public Service and Commercial life. The successes of former pupils have been numerous and remarkable, and many high places have been won in the I. C. S.

The system of training is complete and thorough, and the utmost attention is bestowed on the domestic comfort of each pupil, the school being thus specially suited for the children of parents resident in India or the Colonies.

Attached are extensive play-ground, tennis, &c., giving facilities for cricket, football, and other games.

Prospectus and all information to be had from

JOHN CLARKE, M. A.,
Head Master.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 1st September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS, INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
,, ,, Cushions, circular.
,, ,, ,, Four cornered.
,, ,, ,, ,, French reeded.
,, Pillows.
,, Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
,, Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.
,, Water Bed vulcanised, 6 feet by 3 feet.
,, Water and Air-Bed Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.

Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

TREACHER'S CHEMICAL FOOD, or COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations. Per bottle—Re. 1-0 and 1-12.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.—An invaluable remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental or bodily exertion. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER'S ABSORBENT LOZENGES, Re. 0-12 per box. For Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, &c.

TREACHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE. Re. 0-12 per box. A Light and Elegant Tonic and promoter of Appetite and Digestion. A most agreeable vehicle for Cod Liver Oil. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S ESSENCE OF QUININE. A concentrated and most valuable preparation of quinine. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL.—This is prepared from the fresh fish, and undergoes a special process of purification which renders it almost free from taste and smell, and yet does not affect its well-known medicinal properties. Re. 1 per bottle.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.—An elegant preparation of the finest Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the oil quite tasteless. It is readily assimilated and being free from nauseous taste, can be taken without discomfort by both Ladies and Children. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—This combination in convenient and portable form, is a most reliable remedy for sluggish Liver, and will be found of great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
RUSTPREVENTATIVE
FOR STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

THIS Excellent Liquid is admirably adapted for preserving Steel and other Metal Goods from Rust, such as Surgical Instruments, Bits, Stirrups, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., &c.

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence ; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CELEBRATED MEAT EXTRACTS.

Liebig's Liquid Extract of Meat	per phial,	Rs. 1, 2, and 3-8
Liebig's Extract of Beef	,, ,, ,,	1-4, and 2-4
Liebig's Extract of Mutton	,, ,, ,,	3-0
Extract of Chicken	,, jar ,,	1-12

CAUTION.—It is absolutely necessary to see that the above preparations bear the Company's name, as the most unprincipled imitations are abroad.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFUMES
OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.

KEMP'S

Rondeletia.	Eau de Cologne.
Lavender Water.	

ATKINSON'S

Ess. Bouquet.	Wood Violet.
Jockey Club.	Sweet Briar.
White Rose.	New Mown Hay
Edelweiss.	Empress of India.

LUNDBORG'S (New York)

Edenia.	Maréchal Niel.
Fascination.	Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Piesse and Lubin's Oppoponax.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a Combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1884, of Rupees twenty-two and annas twelve per share, will be paid on presentation of share certificates at the registered office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 26th August, 1884.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED
Acting General Manager.

Bombay, Aug. 23, 1884.

FOR SALE, a 4-wheel DOG-CART by King, London ; varnished ; panels alternate dark and light brown ; pole, shafts, and hood ; quite light in draught for a single 14-2 horse ; has been in use five months. Also an Arab horse, fine mover and very fast trotter, goes in double and single harness. Also a set of double harness, best English-made. Apply to

Lt. BETTERELL, R.E.,
Kirkee.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS being INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS on the estate of the late Mr. HENRY HODGART, Engineer, New Berar Company, Amraoti, East Berar, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within one month from this date.

J. HODGART.

Amraoti, August 23rd, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF PARCELS "TO PAY."

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that Parcels not containing articles of a dangerous or inflammable nature may now be booked "to pay," if so required by the sender, over this and all other Railways in India, with which this Railway has through booking arrangements.

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd of August, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 9 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 18th, to Friday, the 29th instant, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 8 Forbes-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1884.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1885, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st September, 1884, and until 31st DECEMBER, 1884, TILES and COAL will be conveyed over the B. G. Railway at the reduced rates given below, subject to the following conditions :—

The full carrying capacity (5 tons) of each wagon used will be charged for ; loading and unloading to be performed by owners ; consignments will be carried at owner's risk.

TILES—2 annas per wagon load of 5 tons per mile, including terminal charge.

COAL—1 anna and 9 pies per wagon load of 5 tons per mile, including terminal charge.

In through booking the above rates will take effect from 1st October, 1884.

CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 20th August, 1884.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PIECES OF RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any of the following quantities of pieces of RAILS of various sections now lying at Wari-bunder, where they may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, viz :—

1. About 100 tons, more or less, old Iron Rails in lengths of 3 feets and under.
2. About 150 tons do. do. from 3 feet to under 5 feet.
3. About 120 tons do. do. from 5 feet to under 9 feet.
4. About 20 tons do. old steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.
5. About 3 tons do. new steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately with a deposit, in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 20 per ton on the quantity tendered for up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which in the case of the successful tenderer will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th August, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

VICE-PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND :—

The Hon'ble P. FORBES ADAM, President.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
Esq., C.S.I.
NARAYEN HYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis... 9	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine		
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune... 10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard... 11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin. 16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ... 9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ... Very rich and fine ...	16	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING CARDS.
DE LA RUE AND CO.'S STATIONERY,
In every Style and Fashion.
LEATHER GOODS,
Purses, Ladies' Companions, Courier Bags, Hand Bags.
DE LA RUE AND CO.'S PLAYING CARDS,
DE LA RUE AND CO.'S BEZIQUE CARDS,
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
TOYS. ALBUMS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CONFECTIONERY.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
OILMANSTORES FROM MOIR & SONS, AND CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
PERFUMERY,
Piesse and Lubin, Lubin of Paris, Smith and Nephew, Violetta of Paris, Atkinson, &c., &c.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEADOW-STREET.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES
Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AGENTS FOR

O. P. BROWNE'S NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.—Acacian Balsam, Herbal Ointment, Renovating Pills, Restorative Assimilant, Malefern Vermifuge, Woodland Balm, Liver Invigorator, Blood Purifier, Catarrh Cure, and Complete Herbalist, or The People Their Own Physicians by the use of Nature's Remedies.

☞ Shakespearian Almanacs for 1884 will be sent free on application.

DR. DE ROOS' GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDIES.—Guttæ Vitæ, Linctus Sanctum, Life Pills, Renal Pills, and Medical Adviser on the Book of Practical Observation.

FELTOE AND SON'S SPECIALITE WHISKY.

SPECIALITE	BRANDY.
SPECIALITE	PORTWINE.
SPECIALITE	SHERRY.
SPECIALITE	LIME JUICE.

GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES.—Vegetable Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Sarsaparilla Compound, Children's Panacea, Eye Lotion, Fever and Ague Remedy, Health Bitters, Dysentery Syrup, Consumptive Balm, Uterine Catholicon, Pile Remedy, and Manual of Health.

☞ Almanacs for 1884 sent free on application.

DR. KIRBY'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.—Phosphorus and Compound Pills, Permanganate of Potash Pill, Hazelwitch Suppositories, Sal-Mineralis, and The Book on the Remedial Value of Phosphorus.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC GOODS.—Electric Hair, Tooth, and Flesh Brushes ; Electropathic Socks, London Galvanic Generator, Electric Tooth Charms, Electrictropathic Belts.

WELLS' GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES.—Rough on Rats, Rough on Corns, Health Renewer, Brain and Sexual Pills, Buchupaiba, Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, May Apple Liver Pills, Lung and Throat Balsam, Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, Chapin's Injection Fleur, Pulvis Quieter or Nerve Power, &c., &c.

☞ Almanacs and Pamphlets for 1884 will be sent free on application.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

MRS LAKE begs to invite the attention of Ladies to her stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which has been specially selected by herself from the leading Houses of London and Paris.

The above consists of all descriptions of fashionable Dress Materials in the New Colour the Latest Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, and a Choice Selection of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbon, Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN.
IMPORTED FROM THE BEST IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

Super Double Damask Table Cloths.
2½ yards by 2, Rs. 19.
2½ yards by 3, Rs. 21.
Breakfast and Dinner Napkins to Match,
from Rs. [illegible]
Superior Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit [illegible]gest Tables, recommended to Messes, &c.
Rs. 7-8 per yard.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

CAN SUPPLY FROM STOCK THE UNDERMENTIONED MACHINERY, &c., GIVING IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, Shanks and Son's "Caledonian," 10, 11 and 20-horse power.
VERTICAL ENGINES, with Boilers, Shanks and Son's, 4 and 10-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Clayton and Shuttleworth's, 10 and 12-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Hindley's "Diagonal," 4-horse power.
CORNISH BOILER, with 5 Galloway Tubes, 20-horse power.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Gwynne's, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Do. Do. Laurence's Improved, 4, 6, 7, and 8 inch.
STEAM PUMP, with Boiler, Tangye's, 4 inch water and steam cylinders.
PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES.
Single ended to punch and shear ¾ plate.
Double ended, do. do. ¾ plate.
Do. do. do. 1 plate.
PLANING MACHINES, 4' by 1' 8" by 1' 8"
LATHES, SLIDING, SURFACING, AND SCREW CUTTING.
6" centre, 6' bed ; 7½" centre, 8' and 10' bed ;
9" centre, 10' and 12' bed ; 12" centre, 20' bed.
SCREWING MACHINES, Seller's Patent, to screw ½" to 1½" and 1" to 2."
DRILLING MACHINES, various sizes.
SAW BENCHES, Ransome's, to carry Saws to 42" dia.
MORTAR MILLS, for Steam and Bullock power, 6, 7 and 8 feet pans.
PUMPS, Lift and Force, of various kinds, for manual power.
FIRE ENGINES, Metallic, for manual power.
CHAFF CUTTING AND GRAIN CRUSHING MACHINES.
CRAB WINCHES, Single and Double purchase, to take 2, 4 and 6 Tons, direct from barrel.
PULLEY BLOCKS, CHAINS, AND LIFTING JACKS.
DOULTON'S STONEWARE PIPES, 4 to 12 inches.
BAR IRON, Best Staffordshire, 'Hingley's Netherton Crown,' Round, Square, and Flat
Do. do. Hull Forge Co., Ordinary and Welsh.
ANGLE AND TEE IRON, of all ordinary sections.
PLATES, for Girder and Ship work, from ¼" to 1" thick
Do. Lowmoor, for Boiler work.
SHEET IRON, of various gauges.
GALVANIZED, CORRUGATED AND PLAIN SHEETS AND RIDGING, Ash and Lacy's 'Globe Crown' brand.
CAST IRON PIPES, turned and bore', 2 to 9 inch ; also Bends and Tees.
WROUGHT IRON, do. ½" to 4" with fittings.
SLUICE VALVES, with Flanged and Socket Ends.
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES.
TAPS AND DIES, Whitworth's and Chatwin's.
PORTABLE FORGES, Bellows and Fan.
WIRE FENCING, ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES, &c.
ASPHALTE, "Seyssel," and BITUMEN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD HUNTING ALBERT CHAIN.

THIS CHAIN is peculiarly adapted for SPORTING GENTLEMEN and PRESENTATION, being characteristic of the CHASE. It has been much admired and is made in SOLID 18-carrat Gold HALL-MARKED, in full size. Few chains equal it in beauty. Price Rs. 550.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy, for about four months, from 1st November next. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort, House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about 5th September next, a beautifully furnished BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, for about two months. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort, House Agent.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for the SECOND ISSUE will be delivered in exchange for the temporary receipts, on and after the 1st September, 1884.
By Order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobacconist.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, for two or three months, a furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, near the Swimming Bath. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished RESIDENCE in the Fort for Rs. 60. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract and forms of tender and indemnity may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 18th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 12/8.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.
25th of August, 1884.

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of MORRISS'S PATENT INSTANTANEOUS HOSE COUPLINGS DELIVERY HOSE STORES.

The tenderers may make themselves acquainted with the conditions of contract at the office aforesaid, and may be supplied with the particulars of size, &c., on application.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600, and should be signed, sealed, and delivered at the office of the undersigned Commissioner not later than WEDNESDAY, 3rd proximo, and such further deposit as with the Rs. 600 deposited with the tender will make up 10 per cent., will have to be paid by the tenderer whose tender is accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Municipal Engineer's office, 25th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for works in VENTILATING SHAFTS, CAST-IRON DOWN-PIPES and FITTINGS, &c., &c., in the District of Kamathipura.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 5 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising :—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bill of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 100 in cash has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. Olivant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for works in BRANCH PIPE SEWERS, CAST-IRON DOWN-PIPES and PIPE WORK, CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS, &c., &c., in the District of the First Portion of the Sewerage scheme.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 5 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising :—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bills of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Olivant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality (Sewerage Department), Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will and three Codicils of MORARJIBHAI VIZBHUKHANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

The HONORABLE NANABHAI HARIDAS, one of the Judges of this Honorable Court, and BAI DAYAKORE, widow of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will and three Codicils.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
J. W. ORR, Registrar,
L. N. BANAJI,
The 25th day of August, 1884.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY is now prepared to supply arc and incandescent lights with all accessories; special portable machinery for temporary purposes. Lights erected and working in 48 hours for weddings and entertainments.

Estimates supplied for lighting streets, mills, railway stations, &c., by the most approved systems and at the lowest prices.

Lights from 20 to 50,000-candle power each. Apply to J. O. S. ELMORE, Mody Bay Works.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum subject to 18 months' / 12 " / 9 " / notice of withdrawal,
3½

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Managing Director.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, King William Street, London.

BOMBAY BOARD.

E. T. LEITH, Esq. J. HUTTON, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq. A. HAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE, DR. H. COOK.

Premium on Indian Policies payable and claims discharged in rupees.

Sterling Policies effected for the whole term of life or for short periods.

Endowment Assurances effected in sterling payable at death or at ages varying from 50 to 70 years.

Annual reduction of premium upon all participating Policies 6 years in force.

Present reduction on original premium fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the pound.

Claims settled upon production of usual certificates without reference to London Offices.

For rates, proposal papers, annual reports, and further particulars apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

FLIES AND BUGS,

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HOME COMFORTS to TRAVELLERS and OTHERS, a complete KITCHENER with SPIRIT STOVE, KETTLE, FRYING and SAUCE PANS in BOX, complete, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

PURVEYING and General Provision Cash Stores, conducted entirely on the ready-money system. Wm. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.—Silk Ornaments, Crewel Appliques, the most artistic designs.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

WANTED AT ONCE, Competent Station Masters and Signallers. Natives preferred. Apply to the American Employment and Agency Office.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

THE NEW MATERIAL Jarun cloth, universally worn. Latest patterns. Coat and vest, Rs. 7-8.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st.

WANTED a competent Weaving Master. None need apply unless a thorough practical knowledge. Apply Thackersey Mooljee, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

A BARGAIN.—Full compass solid Indian grand square PIANOFORTE, in good order. Rs. 350. Apply P. H., care of this paper.

WANTED, a European for up-country to manage an Agency. Must have a knowledge of Cotton. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, of our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Three BILLIARD TABLES, complete, to be seen at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars, apply to Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits, Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, a NATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim steamer, Bombay to Jeddah and back. Apply to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. Retail Agent, Curseji Jeewaji Mhow, 10, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to progress style of cutting. Patterns and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

A YOUNG MAN, good English correspondent, well versed in bank accounts and book-keeping, and who has had several years' experience in cotton, oil, seed, and produce business in the North-West Provinces, desires to an engagement. Apply X.Y.Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash, —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

EMILE PERRENAUD, 70, Grande-Rue, Besancon (Doubs), France, wholesale purchaser of watch-making jewels, garnets, rough or route, sapphires, rubies, &c. Send specimens, prices, and conditions.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
has no equal

AS A REMEDY for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000; Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 cases Turkey red twill.
2 " do. gurrapat.
2 " colored woollen cloth.
3 bales grey yarns.
5 " grey piece-goods.
1 case pencils and rubber.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
3 cases large lion safety matches, ex Hermes.
2 casks japanned padlocks ex Hispania.
9 cases globe safety matches ex Clifton.

On account and at the risk of Esmaljee Moola Esoofbhoy—
7 casks brass wire ex Nubia.

On account and at the risk of Moosa Sulliman—
M S 1-1—2 cases boy's half hose, ex Wistow Hall.
2 cases Marino finish shirts ex Manilla.

On account and and at the risk of Nowajee Pudmajee—
BBC—13011-10-12—2 cases german silver wire
1 " " sheets.

On account of the underwriters ex Geelong.
2 cases S. W. D. tea.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE for removal of the certain building in the European General Hospital, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1-30 p.m., on the premises, the building materials for removal of the double tiled roof of measles and whooping cough ward building in the said Hospital.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 562 of 1880.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJI and another ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
VASUNJEE HARIDAS and others ..... Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1884, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the decretal order, dated the 10th day of January, 1884, the following valuable landed property at 4 p. m. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the message or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Senay-street, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7331 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 487, 488, and 492, and which said premises were bounded on the north by the house of Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, and partly by the said Mango Senay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Juggunath Gopal, and partly by the house of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Ba'oo, and partly by the house of Mr. Jaitha Hunaraj, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARRIAYA, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, at his Office, No. 2, Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 79, Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Brancer and Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Auction at the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Waverley Hotel, Rampart-row, the whole of the hotel's furniture, consisting of handsome plated wares, superior 6-feet mahogany full size slate billiard table by Thurston and Company, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, large gilt pier glasses, in handsome mahogany harmonium, &c., &c. The same comprises rich glassware, dinner, tea, and dessert sets, plated dish covers, venison dishes and covers, soup tureen, cruet, pickle frame, cake basket, fish knives, forks, sets of Rodger's cutlery, a set of teakwood dining tables, chairs, sideboards, etc., tables with marble tops, handsome pier glasses in rich gilt frames, carved hanging punkha, screens and folding arm chairs, drinking-room chairs, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, carved circular, pier, and side tables, chiffonier, with mirror, a full size Thurston's billiard table, with balls, cues, markers, boards, &c., dining-room and easy chairs, clock, several bedsteads, camp cots, child's cots, dressing and washhand tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes, linen presses, chests of drawers, reclining chairs and sofas, bath tubs and commodes, dispense and copper cooking utensils, kerosine lamps, a mahogany harmonium, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property are now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.,—
AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chesnut arab horse, with a set of English harness.

1 handsome strong grey pony, goes in harness, formerly a good polo pony.

ON SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction opposite the Slaughter House, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, and ebony polished and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, almira, Brussels carpets, three-light hanging lamps, fire-trait pictures, large pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, superior oil-painting and oleographs, a large size musical box, &c., the property of H. A. SUNTOOK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, fine-trait pictures, rich table ornaments, superior real China flower vases and jars, &c., the property of G. H. FARRAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1884.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,300,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES ..... $2,074,744.75.
7,074,744.75
RESERVE FUND ..... $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES ..... $1,563,361·66
$4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.,
H. L. Dairymple, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gilttsow, Esq. M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.

CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
March 21, 1881

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.

It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.

Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.

Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.

Bombay House, August, 1884.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos quarts, Rs. a.	Per 2 dos. pints. Rs. ...
Italian Champagne	24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	52 0	" ...
Heidsick, Dry Monopole	56 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	33 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	48 0	" ...
Dry Extra	48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	40 0	" 42 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still)	" 24 0	" ...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Heidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimmilch	" ...	" 23 0
Leibfraumilch	" ...	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 0 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" 0 0	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblumchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Liebfraumilch	" 0 0	" 23 0
Hochheimer	" 0 0	" 23 0
Braunenberger	" 20 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" 20 0	" ...
Berncastler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	" 25 0

From MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	" ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 30 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	" ...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ...	" 19 0

From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	Rs. ...
St Julien	" 23 0	" ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	" ...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 22 0	" ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	" ...	" ...
M. & Span	" 25 0	" ...
Cognac, Green Labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 24 0	" ...
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	" ...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	" ...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	" ...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	" 22 0	" ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	" ...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	" ...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	" 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...

	Per doz. Impl. pints	
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts. Rs.	Per doz. pints. Rs.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" 0 0	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" 0 0	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...

	Per Doz. Rs.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braendevin	" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles	" 4 8
Do. do. do. " Tins	" 5 0
Do. do. do. " Superior	" 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.	Nett Cash.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4	
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11	

From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG, GOTHA.

Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	per 2 lb. tin. Rs. 1 8	Per 1 lb. tin. Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Celiery	" 0 14	" 0 14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Smoked Sausages	" 1 8	" ...
Asparagus	" 0 8	" 1 8
Celiery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Young Peas, second quality	" 0 10	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1884.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. " 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,200
Do. 8 do.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

In the House of Commons, on August 2, Mr. Gladstone said :—It is my duty, in the first place, to state, with much concern, to the House that which has already crept out in the shape of public rumour, that the Conference met to-day at 12 o'clock, and that it has failed to attain the object for which it was called together, namely, that of adopting, by European authority, a plan for the adjustment of the financial difficulties of Egypt. (Opposition cheers.) There were three principal points in relation to Egyptian finance which were brought before the Conference. First, the prospective charges for the administration of Egypt ; secondly, the pressing necessity of a loan to meet the immediate wants of Egypt ; and thirdly, the amount of the prospective revenue of Egypt to meet those charges. With respect to the prospective charges on the revenue of Egypt, namely, the sums necessary on a reasonable estimate for defraying the expenses of government, I am glad to say—and it is an important result of the Conference, having regard to what may happen—that there was no difference of opinion expressed amongst the different Powers. Next, with respect to the necessity for a loan to meet the demands upon the Egyptian Treasury, I may also say that in substance there was no difference of opinion expressed. The amount of the loan, speaking in round numbers, if it is to cover the whole of the indemnities on account of the incendiaries at Alexandria, would be eight millions ; but, excluding those indemnities, not more than four millions and a quarter would be required, speaking in round numbers. Those were the three great points of finance to which I wish to direct the attention of the House. With respect to our purposes in the Conference, they have been briefly these. In the first place, to secure a provision, moderate and prompt, and substantially fixed, for the necessary charges of the administration of Egypt, which under whatever arrangement can be made, must from the very nature of the case be the first charge on the revenue of any country. Secondly, we could not make ourselves parties to any plan the execution of which would be incompatible with just, and mild, and firm government in Egypt. (Hear, hear.) The third object that we had in view was to secure for the bondholders who are creditors of Egypt upon a stable footing all that which it is possible they can really in the long run receive, namely, their dividends subject to no other diminution than such as the absolute needs and primary wants of the Government of the country may entail upon them. Lastly, I do not scruple to state to the House that I have no such proposal to make now ; yet, had it been part of the price of a really stable and complete arrangement for securing financial equilibrium in Egypt we should, when the Protocols were laid before the House, have been prepared to ask Parliament to make some, and no inconsiderable, sacrifice of its own treasure, in the credit of this country for the purpose of assisting in bringing about so desirable a consummation. In the hope of meeting the various and serious difficulties of the case which have grown out of the differences of estimate between the Government of France and the British Government as to the prospective revenue of Egypt, we have successively submitted several plans to the Conference. The representatives of France and England, as I have said, differed irreconcilably in their estimate. The representatives of France refused any diminution of the dividend payable under the Law of Liquidation. The representatives of England declared themselves unable to accept any plan that did not make certain provision for the necessary charges of administration, which are in their nature first charges on the revenue. When great authorities—and both France and England are countries in which what may be called financial science is considerably developed—differ in a matter of this kind, a prospective matter, it is time alone that can ultimately decide between them. A great responsibility is incurred on the one side and on the other, and it is quite evident that the party which is right ought to gain its end. Then we found the existence of this serious difficulty, the question that came before us was this—Was it possible to devise a plan under which, we were right, the charges of Government would be sufficiently provided for, and under which, if we were right, at the same time a full dividend would be received by the bondholders ? We submitted a plan—and this is the plan to which I wish particularly to call the attention of the House as now framed with the final issue—we submitted a plan which the charges on this Egyptian revenue were stated in the following order : In the first place, we proposed that there should be a pre-preference debt of 8,000,000£.

Lord R. Churchill.—Before any administrative charges ?

Mr. Gladstone.—Yes, before any administrative charges. The noble Lord is perhaps not aware that under the Law of Liquidation already special provision is made independently of charges of administration, and we were desirous of confirming this arrangement so far as we safely could, but no further. The plan was this,—First, there was a re-preference debt of eight millions ; that sum might have been raised in cash in order to meet the indemnity and other claims now pressing on the Government of Egypt, or it might have been a loan contracted for cash to the extent of four and a half millions, and the issue of pre-preference bonds for the remaining three and a half-millions.

Lord R. Churchill.—At what rate of interest ?

Mr. Gladstone.—At such rate of interest as it could be raised for in the market—the most economical rate possible. The second charge on the Egyptian revenue was to be the dividends on other debts, minus a deduction of ½ per cent.—a deduction which we originally proposed—and so we proposed to leave the debts in their position of preference anterior to administration charges, minus a reduction of ½ per cent. The third charge was the administrative expenses of Government at a fixed amount, which, I may state, in round numbers, at five and a-quarter millions in all. It is as well to say that I speak of Egyptian pounds, but there is no great difference between them and pounds sterling. There is a good deal of detail in this, of course, but I will not trouble the House with it because it would only bewilder their attention. The fourth charge on the revenue, after the administrative expenses, was to be the half per cent. making up the full dividend on the debt now due to the bondholders and some other items of debt I need not now more particularly mention. Then, fifthly, there was a provision for the disposal of the surplus, if surplus there should exist (laughter). In this way as we considered both the objects were gained. If we were right the expenses of the Government would have been perfectly provided for, and if the French calculations were right, besides providing for the expenses of the Government there would have been sufficient provision for the payment of a full dividend to the bondholders. We proposed this as a permanent arrangement, but rather than let the Conference fail we should have been prepared to accept this plan for a period of three years only to be followed by a reassembling of the Conference as that would have given a sufficient time for settling its operation, and shaking which calculations were most entitled to reliance. Well, to-day, and only this day the French representatives presented the final proposals to which I will call the attention of the House and which I will carefully compare with the proposals of the British Government. According to the French proposal, there were certain classes constituting an order, under which charges were imposed on the Egyptian revenue. In the first class there was set the new loan of which I have spoken, and what is known as the "Privilege debt." I have not mentioned "Privilege Debt" before. I did not draw any distinction between the two kinds of debt, but the French did. Well, that was the first charge on the Egyptian revenue. The second charge was to be the other and Unified debt. On this the full dividends were to be paid before any of the charges of administration were satisfied. The third charge was to be the expenditure necessarily connected with the administration, and the French Plenipotentiary, then, fourthly, added a provision to which believe, he attached greater importance than we did that is to say, that after paying all the dividends without diminution and all administrative charges the surplus revenue should be freely at the disposal of the Egyptian Government (much laughter). But apart from such a comparison as this I consider it necessary to make provision for the case of deficit. Perhaps ought to have stated to the House at the beginning that our estimate of Egyptian revenue, prepared with all the care and aid we could obtain, shows a deficit of between 300,000£. and 400,000£. a year, whereas the French were more sanguine by a sum of between 600,000£. or 700,000£. The French proposed a mode of providing for a deficit in which we could not concur. I was this. In the case of a deficit it was to be considered and provided for by joint consultation between the Egyptian Government and the Commission of the Caisse, and I may say, too, that the constitution of the Caisse would have been altered. Instead of consisting of the representatives of four Powers, it would consist of the representatives of the seven Powers which met in Conference. The Egyptian Government and the Commission of the Caisse were, as I have said, to devise the measures necessary to meet the deficit ; but if these measures involved an infringement on the full dividend, in that case it was provided, firstly, that the Caisse could not act except by a unanimous vote ; and, secondly, that in the event of any difference among the members of the Caisse the matter was to be referred to the seven Powers representatives of which were then assembled in Conference, and who, unhappily, have not been able to deal with the question of Egyptian finance. To this plan I am bound to say, without requiring a long time for minute investigation, we took decided objection (Ministerial cheers). As we conceived, the fatal objections were two. Certainly it would in the first place have meant, if there was any truth in our computation of Egyptian finance, financial confusion. In each year, on the existence of a deficit, what would have happened ? Egyptian accounts of revenue and expenditure are not made up, nor in any Eastern country are they made up to a certain day, like the account Exchequer in England, to March 31. They are gathered together after long delay, and much inquiry is necessary in order that they should be a real exhibition of expenditure and revenue. That having been performed, they would be referred to the Commission of the Caisse, which would be a necessarily hostile tribunal. It would have been their business to examine every minute particular to see what arrears there were in the collection of revenue, to see whether it was possible to gather in arrears, and to institute most elaborate inquiries, requiring an indefinite time, and then there would be the condition that if any single Power objected no result could be obtained. The final provision was that there should be a reference to the seven Powers of Europe, it being in our view pretty plain that the Powers of Europe would simply support the views which they would have instructed their representatives on the Caisse to take, and object to supplying the deficit by deduction from the dividend. But besides the financial objection, we took another that was fatal in our eyes. It was the position assigned by this plan to the Commission of the National Debt. There has been in this and in other countries a belief that it was part of our plan to recreate the Dual Control in a form yet more stringent, and more savouring of dominion over Egyptian affairs. That was never any part of our plan (cheers), but I am bound to say that our deliberate conviction is that it must have been the consequence of the adoption of the French proposals. I will take the liberty of stating our objections to it in the words used to-day by Lord Granville at the Conference, and which will appear in the Protocol. "We do not think that powers of this magnitude should be in any way intrusted to the Commission of the Caisse. We have already proposed to give to that body, by the Anglo-French Agreement, powers of check and investigation as great as we can justify ; but the present proposal is fundamentally different. The additional powers proposed by the French Plenipotentiaries would, in our judgment, confer on the Commissioners of the Caisse a mastery over the Government and the affairs of Egypt ; and this we can on no account consent to" (Ministerial cheers). I have now explained pretty well the manner in which it has come about that irreconcilable difficulties prevented the Conference from arriving at a conclusion, but there are certain results which have been achieved by the Conference. Amidst this wreck of good intentions and much intelligent labour an all idea it is a great thing that the Powers should be agreed as to the necessary charges of the Egyptian Government, and substantially as to the loan needful to be contracted in present exigencies ; and I must say it is also a great advantage that there should be a total dissipation and destruction of the idea which has prevailed in this country that we should ever propose to constitute what in our view was an international control similar in kind to that of the Dual Control, and which to a certain extent goes considerably beyond it. The view which we take of Egyptian finance was supported in the Conference by Italy and Turkey ; but France, as I have said, was unable to bring her opinions into harmony with ours ; and Russia, Germany, and Austria, under those circumstances of difference between England and France, declined to give any opinion. The end of it, therefore, is that the Conference, not having arrived at any result, according to the mode of proceeding adopted on similar occasions, has been adjourned without any date being fixed for its reassembling (Opposition cheers). In the course of discussion Mr. Gladstone said :—Sir, there is one other question which will naturally be asked—What is the position of the Anglo-French Agreement ? I always told the House that the Anglo-French Agreement was entirely dependent upon the arrival at a substantial result by the Conference, and the consequence is that that Agreement is now in abeyance, and is without any binding effect and force as regards either Power. I must not, however, shrink from saying that her Majesty's Government continue to value the provisions of that Agreement, and although an unfortunate difference has arisen upon a matter of computation, with regard to which a difference may most innocently occur, we continue most highly to appreciate the spirit of friendship and conciliation, and far-sighted wisdom which, as we think, was shown by the French Government in negotiating the provisions of that Agreement (Ministerial cheers). I have to thank the House for the attention it has paid to this statement—a full one it cannot be, but in its outlines it is a true and correct one (cheers).

Sir S. Northcote.—The extreme gravity of the statement which we have just heard must, I am sure, be appreciated by the whole House. I should not wish to make any comment on it at the present moment, as we have been promised information supplementary to that which the right hon. gentleman has just given. We are now approaching the end of the Session, and I wish to inquire whether it is the intention of the Government during the residue of the Session to make any further proposals on the matter. We must remember that the Conference was invited by the Government to meet in order to consider the very serious and urgent state of Egyptian finance (Opposition cheers). It was hoped that the result of the meeting of the Conference would lead to the adoption of some plan by which the difficulties which have been so often described as existing in the administration of the country might have been overcome. Unfortunately the Conference has failed to devise such a plan, and what we want to know now is, what does the Government propose to do, and will they be able to tell us very soon how they propose to deal with these difficulties which the Conference has failed to settle ? (cheers.) Is Parliament to separate without any proposals being made on the subject by the Government ?

Mr. Gladstone.—I may say without doubt that we have no proposal of this kind to make. I have not been, perhaps, sufficiently full in my statement. I ought to have added that if a substantive arrangement had been adopted we should have undertaken to make a proposal to Parliament asking the use of British credit ; but as no substantive arrangement has been adopted, we do not intend to make any proposals to Parliament for the use of British credit, or any other proposal of that kind.

STATEMENT BY LORD GRANVILLE.

In the House of Lords on Monday, August 4, Lord Granville laid on the table papers relating to the proceedings of the Conference, and announced that it had adjourned *sine die* without having come to an agreement. Having read a condensed statement of the proposals and counter-proposals of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, he informed their lordships that the other Powers were ready to concur in any agreement arrived at by England and France ; but he thought their lordships would be of opinion that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to accede to what France had proposed. They were anxious that Egypt should meet all just claims on her, but it was their duty to see that she could live. While they were grateful to Italy and Turkey for the support given them by those Powers, they felt they had no just reason to complain of the Powers which resolved to remain neutral when they found that there was irreconcilable difference between England and France. Her Majesty's Government were conscious of the great responsibility which devolved upon them in consequence of the failure of the Conference. The manner in which they ought to acquit themselves of that responsibility was a subject which would require much consideration.

The Marquess of Salisbury said.—My Lords, I can only congratulate her Majesty's Government on having got rid of the Conference (hear, hear). I believe that it was founded on a misconception ; it was founded on the attribution of a higher international significance of the provisions of the Law of Liquidation than that law justly bore, and her Majesty's Government, having unnecessarily bound their own hands, had recourse to a very dangerous and clumsy expedient for the purpose of untying them again. There was a great danger—a danger which, I think, the event has proved, that if this Conference had come to a decision those engagements which appear in the Anglo-French Agreement, with respect to the powers of the Caisse, would have developed, as we all feared they would, into a system of Multiple Control (cheers). The very readiness shown by the French Government to utilise and to extend and expand the powers of the Caisse proved the important part which they attached to that organisation, and I think her Majesty's Government took alarm not quite too late, but very late indeed when they saw that by giving the power of the purse practically to the Caisse they were giving to the power governing Egypt altogether (cheers). It is impossible not to congratulate Egypt upon having escaped the permanent dominion of the tribunal which was dissolved on Saturday, because those same Powers that met there and were unable to agree even upon the principles of their action, would have had, if the original Agreement had been carried out to decide again and again upon questions vital to the conduct of finance, and therefore to the conduct of good government in Egypt ; and Egypt would have met in their conference with the same inability to view her interests or duties from the same point of view that brought the enterprise of her Majesty's Government to so inauspicious a conclusion upon Saturday (cheers). I think we cannot distrust too much the attempt to govern details by the medium of any kind of Multiple International Government (hear, hear). The very circumstance upon which the noble Earl has dwelt, that all the decisions of such a tribunal must be taken unanimously, is in itself quite sufficient to incapacitate any such machine for conducting with effect for the benefit of the inhabitants the government of any country. But, my Lords, I do not wish to criticise at length the statement of the noble Earl, which no doubt is as clear as could have been made under the circumstances, but which not necessarily so. I do not understand the pleasant epilogue which he told us from the history of Charles Fox, that if the owners did not agree the handicapper got the money. On this occasion the owners are England and France ; but who is the handicapper ? Who has got the money ? Honestly, somebody, some very powerful person, somebody they will not trust in, somebody who has got advantages which they have not got. I shall not mention to whom I have not the advantage of the noble Earl's eyes to indicate the person who must be considered the handicapper on this occasion, but I am afraid in the future the truth of the noble Earl's epilogue will be shown (laughter). But, after all, these are matters of the past, and I do not wish to exaggerate their importance. I am sorry that the noble Lord has thought it necessary to renew his adhesion to what I consider as the absolutely extinct provisions of the Anglo-French Convention ; but I hope we may believe that, having been thrown, as the Prime Minister said, into abeyance, no authority which can ever exist could call them forth. I cannot help being very much interested in the last statement of the noble Earl, that he was conscious that a great responsibility rested upon her Majesty's Government, and that he was about to-morrow to state the first step which they were going to take in the discharge of that responsibility. Well, we shall wait for that announcement with the very greatest interest, because the problem before us is undoubtedly one which at first sight seems to require all the skill of her Majesty's Government to solve. By the hypothesis on which the Conference is dissolved, the resources which are at present at the command of the Government of Egypt are insufficient for carrying on the government of Egypt and paying the debt. It is not a question of there being difficulty ; there is an impossibility. According to the view of her Majesty's Government, and to the one upon which they elected to close the Conference, it is impossible, while paying the debt, to carry on with justice to the Egyptian people the present demands of the Government. Well, but by the acknowledgment of the noble Lord again, they are not able to reduce the interest of the debt without the consent of the Powers, which they do not possess. They are unable to reduce the cost of the government of Egypt, because that is the ground on which they dissolved the Conference. The money must be found somewhere, and they cannot get it from the credit or resources of the English Government, because they have taken no vote of Parliament for that purpose ; and therefore they are at present in the condition of not having found money, which, by their own most solemn assertions, is indispensably necessary, and having by assertion which appears equally solemn, no resources from which that money can be drawn. I shall listen with the greatest interest to the account of the noble Lord to-morrow, as to how he proposes to solve the problem which is under discussion, but it is clearly premature to say more until the papers are placed before us (hear, hear).

Lord Carlingford.—With regard to the Turkish accounts I wish to put a question to my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, because by some misapprehension a rumour has gone abroad, and it is mentioned by a public print, one of the best informed upon Egyptian affairs. I wish to know whether there is any ground for any suspicion that these accounts are unsatisfactory or inaccurate, and whether the criticisms of the French or any other experts justify such statements.

Earl Granville—The question of my noble friend is a very natural one, because one gentleman referred to is a near relation of my noble friend, and as to whom the report was founded upon a misunderstanding or misapprehension. There was no accusation made against the form of the accounts, or the manner in which they were kept. The question as to the difference of opinion was a difference as to the estimates of revenue arising from the land tax, and that had nothing to do with the Accountant's office. I should say that no two gentlemen could have done their work more efficiently than those upon whom the duties devolved, and their work has been performed very much to their credit with the assistance of a staff of *employés* which has been wonderfully diminished and which has been almost exclusively confined to the natives of the country.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S MISSION.

In the House of Lords, on August 5, the Marquis of Salisbury asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was in his power to give information as to the steps which Her Majesty's Government contemplated with reference to Egypt ?

Earl Granville.—The noble marquis is quite right. Yesterday stated that a great responsibility had been imposed upon Her Majesty's Government by the failure of the Conference to come to an agreement, and I said, that I hoped to be able to-day to mention a preliminary step which Her Majesty's Government had in contemplation. I have now to state that the Queen has greatly approved of the appointment of Lord Northbrook to proceed to Egypt to report and advise Her Majesty's Government as to what counsel they should offer to the Egyptian Government on the present situation of affairs in Egypt, and as to the measures which should be taken in connexion with them. (Cheers.) I am happy to say that Lord Northbrook has consented to accept this commission. (Cheers.) I may add that Sir Evelyn Baring after his arduous labours in Egypt and in this country, which have the entire approval of the Government, has been advised to apply for leave of absence, but he has consented with great public spirit to shorten the leave in order to arrive in Egypt at the same time as the noble earl. (Cheers.)

THE PROTOCOLS.

The Protocols of the Conferences held in London respecting the finances of Egypt have been issued to Parliament. The text is in French, a translation being promised in a subsequent paper.

At the first sitting on June 28, 1884, at the Foreign Office, there were present : Count Munster (Germany), Count Karolyi (Austria-Hungary), M. Waddington (France), Lord Granville and Sir E. Childers (the United Kingdom), Count Nigra (Italy), Baron de Stael (Russia), and Musurus Pasha (Turkey). Earl Granville was elected president, on the proposition of Musurus Pasha, who in his speech referred to the difficulties of his delicate task. The Conference having been duly formed, the President, in the course of his explanatory remarks, said : "I am convinced that the Plenipotentiaries, as well as the other persons who take part in our sittings, will appreciate the importance as much from a political as from a financial point of view of preserving the most absolute secrecy touching our deliberations. This secrecy should also be observed in respect to the meetings of the Commission to as great an extent as to the sittings of the Conference." He then submitted "propositions relative to the finances of Egypt," and the "draft of a Budget for the year 1885 drawn up by the chief finances of Egypt, by Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir R. E. Welby, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and Sir J. M. Carmichael was ordered to be translated into French and communicated to the commission. The "propositions" stated that England would guarantee a loan of eight millions to the Egyptian Government at 4½ per cent., which would have preference over all other loans ; that the interest on the other loans, including that in connection with the Suez Canal, at the credit of England, would be reduced one-half-per cent. ; that the sinking fund would be suspended ; that the annual surplus would be divided, one-half for the service of the following year, the other half for the liquidation of the various loans, including the new guaranteed loan ; and that the contribution for the army of occupation should not exceed 200,000£. per annum. The "Budget" stated the cost of administration at 4,667,000£., the charges of the debt at 4,271,000£. the army of occupation at 293,000£., making a total of 9,231,000£., from which 511,000£. is to be taken for the proposed reduction on the charges for the debt, leaving a net total of expenditure of 8,720,000£. The revenue was stated at 8,855,000£., which left a surplus of 135,000£. ; but if the reductions, of 511,000£, were not given effect to there would be a deficit of 376,000£.

At the second sitting of the Conference, held on July 22, Mr. Childers read the report of the deliberations of the Commission since the first meeting. It stated that in the estimate of the normal receipts there had been a great divergence of views between the French and English members of the commission ; that the English estimate appeared to the French to be too low by 300,000£. per annum, so that, instead of there being a deficit of 376,000£., the French delegates expected that there would be a surplus of 220,000£. per annum. The Conference adjourned for the consideration of this report.

At the third meeting, on July 24, the French Plenipotentiary submitted a note which proposed as a basis of an agreement a budget prepared by the French delegates, bringing out the agreed surplus of 600,000£., and maintaining the interest on the debt at its present rate.

Mr. Childers, in reply, read the objections of the English Government thereto, and handed in a modification of the original English proposals.

At the fourth meeting, on July 24, M. Waddington read a note, in the course of which he stated that the French Government could not agree to what he called the fundamental question submitted to the Conference—namely, the English proposal for the reduction of the interest on the debt. After a discussion, in which a general opinion was expressed that no conclusion could be arrived at until a understanding had been come to between England and France, the Conference adjourned for an hour.

On the resumption of the sitting, Mr. Childers explained the character of the English proposals as they now stood, which were to the effect that the indemnities should be paid out of the proposed loan of 8,000,000£. ; that the expenses of the administration should take precedence of the interest of the debt, any surplus to be applied to the sinking fund and to the next year's administration in equal proportions, and any deficit to be met out of the funds provided for the various loans.

M. Waddington replied that "it was not possible to accept this proposition in its present form, as the idea of putting the cost of the administration in the first line was a new sacrifice enforced upon the creditors." This was accordingly to make the interest on the debt a first charge, and a long and animated discussion followed, in which the extension of the powers of the Caisse was discussed and the method of the execution of a limited term of three years was proposed by Lord Granville. The latter question was taken *ad referendum*.

At the close Count Munster proposed that the sanitary condition of Egypt should be taken into consideration, but the proposal was not pressed, to which it was impossible to arrive at an agreement. The sanitary question was again brought forward by Count Munster, but Lord Granville again objected to its discussion by the Conference.

At the fifth meeting, on July 28, Mr. Waddington presented the modifications suggested by the French Government in the last proposal of her Majesty's Government. The French proposal consisted of six clauses. The first provided that the loan should be placed on the same footing as the Privileged Debt ; the second suggested the withholding of one-half per cent. on the interest on the debts ; Article 3 provided for the English ; Article 4 provided for the suspension of the power of liquidation for three years ; Article 5 provided that any deficit should be brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners of the Debt, which should continue in concert with the Egyptian Government the measures to be taken to cover it ; according to this, before a reduction could be consented to a unanimous vote of the Commissioners was necessary, and if this were not obtained the matter would have to be referred to the Powers. Article 6 provided for an impartial inquiry into assessment and the equalisation of the land-tax.

On this occasion Lord Granville remarked that it differed into two material points from the English Government's last proposition. In the first place, it provided that the new loan should be made in the form of Preference Debt, instead of the Preference Debt ; and next, that all the interest of the existing debt should have priority over the necessary charges of administration. If the payment of the interest of the debt being once effected, there would be sufficient margin to provide for the costs of administration, the commissioners of the Caisse would have to decide upon the means of raising it but they would not have the power to reduce the interest except by a unanimous vote, and in default of this vote the consent of the Powers would be needed, whose agreement was not likely if their commissioners had not been able to agree. The first modification provided that the new loan should be made in preference bonds would involve a certain increase of interest ; but they could perhaps come to an arrangement on that point. The objections to the other propositions were insurmountable. The additional powers proposed by the French Plenipotentiary would, his lordship added, give to the commissioners of the Caisse a preponderance over the Government and over the affairs of Egypt which they could not consent to in any case. He was therefore obliged to declare that they had not been able to find in the Conference a satisfactory basis for the arrangement of Egyptian finance.

After some discussion the Conference was adjourned *sine die*.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report made by Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir R.E. Welby, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Sir J. Charmichael on the financial situation in Egypt has also been issued. They enter at considerable length into the amount required for the administrative expenses of the Government, and then estimate what the revenue will be. They then proceed to construct a normal balance-sheet as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue	£E.9,224,000
Deduct for short collection of taxes....	369,000
	8,855,000
Deficit	376,000
	£E.9,231,000
EXPENDITURE.	
Administration, including Tribute	£E.4,667,000
Debt (exclusive of new loan)	3,920,000
Interest and sinking fund on new loan of 8,000,000.	351,000
Army of occupation	293,000
	£E.9,231,000

It will be seen, they add, that according to their calculations, the normal expenditure will exceed the normal revenue by £E.376,000. They say that the expenditure of Egypt is increasing. European public opinion demands reforms which may be beneficial in themselves, but which are certainly expensive. If taxation is permanently diminished, and financial equilibrium is at the same time to be maintained, any increase of expenditure, even on the most necessary objects, must be decisively negatived. The report concludes as follows :—

"Our task is now completed. It only remains for her Majesty's Government, in consultation with the other Powers interested in the subject, to decide on the measures which are to be taken in order to restore financial equilibrium. There are, however, a few points to which, before we conclude, we wish to draw attention. The first is, that it must be especially borne in mind, in considering our figures, that we have made no distinction between assigned and non-assigned revenues. We have assumed that the surplus on the assigned revenues will be devoted to administrative expenditure, and not, as heretofore, to the purchase of Unified stock in the market. If this be not assumed, the result would be to increase heavily the normal deficit, and also the floating debt to the end of 1884. Secondly, we wish to state that, in our opinion, no financial settlement will be satisfactory which, upon the estimates which we have framed, does not leave an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to about £.150,000£. Thirdly, we are of opinion that measures should be devised to exercise such a check over the Egyptian Government as will for the future effectually restrain them from exceeding the limits assigned to their expenditure. We cannot close this report without warmly acknowledging the valuable assistance we have received, in the course of our discussions, from Blum Pasha."

To this is appended the subjoined statement showing the charges upon the Egyptian revenue on Dec. 31, 1883, on account of debt of all descriptions :—

Privileged Debt : Interest at 5 per cent. and sinking fund (£567,275) ..	£1,188,240	£E1,158,534
Unified Debt : Interest at 4 percent..	2,230,730	2,183,737
Suez Canal : 5 per cent. interest till 1894	198,838	193,838
Moukabala : Annuity till 1950	153,486	150,000
Daira Khassa : Annual payment to Daira Sanieh Loan Commissioners	34,870	34,000
Domains Loan : Estimated deficit on interest (5 per cent.) and sinking fund (1 per cent.)	138,462	135,000
Daira Sanieh : Estimated deficit on interest (4 per cent.)	66,666	65,000
Total..	£4,020,644	£E3,920,129

When the British occupation ceases it is estimated that this amount will be decreased by £E43,000, being the difference between the cost of the British army of occupation and the reorganised Egyptian army which will take its place.

A HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EGYPT.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 5, Mr. Gladstone made the following statement : We are very conscious that a serious responsibility devolves upon us in consequence of the failure of the recent Conference of the European Powers upon the financial affairs of Egypt, and to assist us in meeting this responsibility her Majesty has been pleased to approve of our proposing to Lord Northbrook that he should proceed to Egypt in order to report and advise the Government upon the counsel which they should offer to the Egyptian Government in relation to the present situation of affairs in Egypt, and also as to any steps which it may be requisite to take in connection therewith. Lord Northbrook has accepted this commission, and he proposes to leave England in the course of the present week for the purpose. Sir Evelyn Baring, whose services have been, in the judgment of the Government, highly valuable, and whose labours have been now for a lengthened period extremely onerous, is absolutely in need of a short vacation ; but still he reckons confidently on being able to accompany Lord Northbrook to Egypt. He will continue to hold the office he has held now for some time in Egypt, and proceed hardly say that he holds it with the entire confidence of her Majesty's Government.

Sir Stafford Northcote : I do not quite understand the statement which the right hon. gentleman has made. I do not quite understand the capacity in which Lord Northbrook is to proceed to Egypt. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman describes his functions as being those of being deputed to advise and report to her Majesty's Government upon the advice they should give to the Government of Egypt. I should like to ask whether there will be any special instructions given to Lord Northbrook, and whether his position will give him any power or authority in Egypt either with reference to the Egyptian Government or with reference to our own representatives in Egypt. Will Lord Northbrook's mission in any way affect the position of Sir Evelyn Baring and can the right hon. gentleman inform us what his title will be and whether it will be a mission for a limited period or one involving the resignation by Lord Northbrook of the office which he at present holds or any change in the administration at home ?

Mr. Gladstone.—There will be no change at all in Lord Northbrook's tenure of office, and the office which he has, with great public spirit, consented to take to himself, is an office of an essentially temporary character. His office will be addressed to the purpose I have described, which are those of inquiry and advice. His office will not, I apprehend, interfere with the ordinary duties of Sir Evelyn Baring, any more than the office of Lord Dufferin in Egypt about eighteen months ago interfered with the office of the Consul-General of that day ; but Lord Northbrook will go with the commission of her Majesty. He will not, however, go with any special instructions. He is a member of the Cabinet, in perfect accord with us, and in daily association with us on these matters, and is, therefore, best enabled to give effect to the general views and principles upon which the Cabinet desires to act. He will have a commision, and the right hon. gentleman is well aware that at various times, both in colonies and in States otherwise related to us, as well as with foreign countries, commissioners have been appointed by the Crown for special purposes when a critical or special state of affairs appeared to require a measure of that kind.

THE RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON,

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 5, Mr. Gladstone moved a vote of credit of 300,000£., to enable her Majesty's Government to make preparation for and to take such measures as might be necessary for the relief of General Gordon. After describing at some length the course of events that led to the present state of affairs he said :—The main object of the vote required is beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament to enable her Majesty's Government to undertake operations for the relief of General Gordon, should they become necessary. Besides the hoping we shall thus obtain the direct authority of Parliament to a certain thing ; we likewise ask the authority of Parliament to make certain preparations connected therewith. These preparations are to be explained bp the condition and circumstances of Egypt, and by the conditions of the season, and the climate under which communications are to be carried on in that country. They are of a limited term of three years was proposed by Lord Granville. The latter question was taken *ad referendum*.

At the close Count Munster proposed that the sanitary condition of Egypt should be taken into consideration, but the proposal was not pressed, to which it was impossible to arrive at an agreement. The sanitary question was again brought forward by Count Munster, but Lord Granville again objected to its discussion by the Conference.

At the sixth and final sitting, which was held on Aug. 2, M. Waddington presented the modifications suggested by the French Government in the last proposal of her Majesty's Government. The French proposal consisted of six clauses. The first provided that the loan should be placed on the same footing as the Privileged Debt ; the second suggested the withholding of one-half per cent. on the interest on the debts ; Article 3 provided for the English ; Article 4 provided for the suspension of the power of liquidation for three years ; Article 5 provided that any deficit should be brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners of the Debt, which should continue in concert with the Egyptian Government the measures to be taken to cover it ; according to this, before a reduction could be consented to a unanimous vote of the Commissioners was necessary, and if this were not obtained the matter would have to be referred to the Powers. Article 6 provided for an impartial inquiry into assessment and the equalisation of the land-tax.

On this occasion Lord Granville remarked that it differed into two material points from the English Government's last proposition. In the first place, it provided that the new loan should be made in the form of Preference Debt, instead of the Preference Debt ; and next, that all the interest of the existing debt should have priority over the necessary charges of administration. If the payment of the interest of the debt being once effected, there would be sufficient margin to provide for the costs of administration, the commissioners of the Caisse would have to decide upon the means of raising it but they would not have the power to reduce the interest except by a unanimous vote, and in default of this vote the consent of the Powers would be needed, whose agreement was not likely if their commissioners had not been able to agree. The first modification provided that the new loan should be made in preference bonds would involve a certain increase of interest ; but they could perhaps come to an arrangement on that point. The objections to the other propositions were insurmountable. The additional powers proposed by the French Plenipotentiary would, his lordship added, give to the commissioners of the Caisse a preponderance over the Government and over the affairs of Egypt which they could not consent to in any case. He was therefore obliged to declare that they had not been able to find in the Conference a satisfactory basis for the arrangement of Egyptian finance.

After some discussion the Conference was adjourned *sine die*.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report made by Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir R.E. Welby, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Sir J. Charmichael on the financial situation in Egypt has also been issued. They enter at considerable length into the amount required for the administrative expenses of the Government, and then estimate what the revenue will be. They then proceed to construct a normal balance-sheet as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue	£E.9,224,000
Deduct for short collection of taxes....	369,000
	8,855,000
Deficit	376,000
	£E.9,231,000
EXPENDITURE.	
Administration, including Tribute	£E.4,667,000
Debt (exclusive of new loan)	3,920,000
Interest and sinking fund on new loan of 8,000,000.	351,000
Army of occupation	293,000
	£E.9,231,000

It will be seen, they add, that according to their calculations, the normal expenditure will exceed the normal revenue by £E.376,000. They say that the expenditure of Egypt is increasing. European public opinion demands reforms which may be beneficial in themselves, but which are certainly expensive. If taxation is permanently diminished, and financial equilibrium is at the same time to be maintained, any increase of expenditure, even on the most necessary objects, must be decisively negatived. The report concludes as follows :—

"Our task is now completed. It only remains for her Majesty's Government, in consultation with the other Powers interested in the subject, to decide on the measures which are to be taken in order to restore financial equilibrium. There are, however, a few points to which, before we conclude, we wish to draw attention. The first is, that it must be especially borne in mind, in considering our figures, that we have made no distinction between assigned and non-assigned revenues. We have assumed that the surplus on the assigned revenues will be devoted to administrative expenditure, and not, as heretofore, to the purchase of Unified stock in the market. If this be not assumed, the result would be to increase heavily the normal deficit, and also the floating debt to the end of 1884. Secondly, we wish to state that, in our opinion, no financial settlement will be satisfactory which, upon the estimates which we have framed, does not leave an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to about £.150,000£. Thirdly, we are of opinion that measures should be devised to exercise such a check over the Egyptian Government as will for the future effectually restrain them from exceeding the limits assigned to their expenditure. We cannot close this report without warmly acknowledging the valuable assistance we have received, in the course of our discussions, from Blum Pasha."

To this is appended the subjoined statement showing the charges upon the Egyptian revenue on Dec. 31, 1883, on account of debt of all descriptions :—

Privileged Debt : Interest at 5 per cent. and sinking fund (£567,275) ..	£1,188,240	£E1,158,534
Unified Debt : Interest at 4 percent..	2,230,730	2,183,737
Suez Canal : 5 per cent. interest till 1894	198,838	193,838
Moukabala : Annuity till 1950	153,486	150,000
Daira Khassa : Annual payment to Daira Sanieh Loan Commissioners	34,870	34,000
Domains Loan : Estimated deficit on interest (5 per cent.) and sinking fund (1 per cent.)	138,462	135,000
Daira Sanieh : Estimated deficit on interest (4 per cent.)	66,666	65,000
Total..	£4,020,644	£E3,920,129

When the British occupation ceases it is estimated that this amount will be decreased by £E43,000, being the difference between the cost of the British army of occupation and the reorganised Egyptian army which will take its place.

A HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EGYPT.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 5, Mr. Gladstone made the following statement : We are very conscious that a serious responsibility devolves upon us in consequence of the failure of the recent Conference of the European Powers upon the financial affairs of Egypt, and to assist us in meeting this responsibility her Majesty has been pleased to approve of our proposing to Lord Northbrook that he should proceed to Egypt in order to report and advise the Government upon the counsel which they should offer to the Egyptian Government in relation to the present situation of affairs in Egypt, and also as to any steps which it may be

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26.

WITH the exception of a decline of ¼ in 4 per cent Rupee Paper, Reuter's London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday show no change from Saturday. Consols are still 100⅛, French Rentes 107. The General Produce markets are also without movement.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed quiet with Surats freely offered, the day's sales being only 7,000 bales including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices on the same authority are unaltered, as also are arrivals with the one exception of December-January delivery which is called 1-64d. higher. Private telegrams, however, report a somewhat better tone with an improvement of 1-32d in arrivals, and in New York futures are 5 points higher at 10·29 cents for December. Receipts at the ports continue very backward, and but for the situation in China we think prices would harden somewhat.

Here we continue unaltered in every way. There is nothing doing in ready Cotton for export, and new Crops are quite nominal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are firm at unaltered prices.

FREIGHTS are more depressed than ever. Wheat has been booked for Liverpool as low as 13s. 9d. and the Clan Drummond to arrive is reported fixed at 15s. For Antwerp ready freight has been offering at 17s. 6d., and even at low figure shippers are not attracted. We can scarcely look for much improvement from this state of things until a few of the steamers now loading have been filled up, but after that these low rates will prevent steamers coming this way, and it is not unlikely tonnage will be scarce just when it is more required after the rains are well over.

IMPORTS show no change worthy of notice in any item.

EXCHANGE has not altered in any respect, and very little business has been done. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7½ to 17-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 15-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7⅛ to 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	do. 1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Francs do.	do. 2·08	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues as dull as ever, and closing quotations are Rs. 98⅜ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half, both sellers.

SHARES.—The market has re-opened with great dullness and many more sellers than buyers, but the effect of the China news appears to have been pretty well discounted in the previous fall as except a further partial drop of Rs. 5 in Mill shares there has been no other very special movement. Press Companies are also weak, Mofusils being Rs. 5 and Berars Rs. 10 lower, but this is scarcely a [illegible] depression in mill shares [illegible] on the whole

Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	200	2,000	1,100	[illegible]	
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	500	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500	..	1,260
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	60	1,425
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	135	all	30	170
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,250
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	3,125
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.c.	550 xd
Khanagaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	600
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 60	337½
Mercantile Press	500	135	135	..	135
Oriental Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	412½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	210½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	700
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	575
Steel Press Co., Ld.	600	3,000	750	Rs. 50	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,575
Swadeshi Press Co	500	250	500	..	2,155
Volkart Press Co.	450	90	..	65	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	300	1,000	900	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	182	525
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	182 p.c.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	745
Bhowanagur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	34
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Budneiram Pg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	230
Central India S. & W. Company	2,250	500	50	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	360	500	50	..	90
Couria Mills	300	50	1,000	Rs. 40	7·0
D. Spinning	300	2,000	all	nil	380
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,100	500	all	Rs. 37½	725 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	45	750
Goisan Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	405
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	790
Hinguaghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,225
Ispi. Cotton Mills Co.	200	500	500	..	540
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
Ismail Green Mills	1,100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	580
Jowraz Bhaiboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,110
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Khatao Maokunisee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	126 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	181 p.c.	3685xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,2374
Managon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	Rs. 12	2324
Moraljee Goculdas	3,950	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,425
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Oriental	4,000	62	625	Rs. 30	602
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	182	220
Prince of Wales Spinning company	1,500	500	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Shahpore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	500	500	500*	Rs. 20	390
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	635
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co., Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badham, Pike & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	110	Rs. 12	147
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	137
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	91
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	355
Bombay saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	118B	100	100	Rs. 8½	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,800
Do. New Shares	..	..	500	300	1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	55
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	87	
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	1,900	100	75		
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	14
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kamp & Co. Ld.	500	500	200	36p. c.	325
Mechanics Building Co	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	345
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	23
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Soundy & Co. Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,403
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Treacher & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1-8	14
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 31	1,175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	100	all	Rs. 1	155
	1,000	125	50	Rs. 2	77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Viola, 1,270 tons, Captain S. Murray, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Seraglio, 1,165 tons, Captain Wilson, sailed yesterday for Bussorah in ballast.

THE steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C. Klyin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (15th Aug.), with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The steamer Henry Balkow, 639 tons, Captain W. P. Hains, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 145 deck passengers.

THE steamer Cartlebank, 1,583 tons, Captain H. Chevi, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius (13th August) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts and Craig.

THE steamer Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R. Calvert, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (28th July), brought a cargo of 2,719 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE ship County of Peebles, 1,613 tons, Captain J. Blair, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst from Cardiff (23rd May), brought a cargo of 2,45. tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain H. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (30th July), with a general cargo and Mr. C. Howard, Mr. H. Howard, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, which arrived in harbour on 24th inst from Kurrache (21st Aug), brought a general cargo and Brigadier-General and Mrs. Oldershaw, and 133 deck passengers.

THE ship Agenor, 1,413 tons, Captain A. L. Lothrop, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from New York (15th May), brought a cargo of 51,515 cases kerosine-oil, and 200 bales piece-goods. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Tharia Topen.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Pandora, 1,711 tons, Captain, J. Mettel, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from China, &c., brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Dieterich, Mr. D. Boske, Mr. Jubarte, and seven deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain C R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Mitchell, of the H M S Dragons, Surg G B Hickman, Mr J G Single, and 97 deck.

THE steamer City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain J C MacPherson, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, &c, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Jackson, Mr Lander, Mr Broadley, Mr Jukes, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Venetia (s)	Daniell	London, July 30.
26	Avoca (s)	Klyhn	Zanzibar, Aug. 15.
	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Aug. 13.
	Clan Drummond (s)	Wilson	Liverpool, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Seraglio (s)	Wilson	Bussorah.
	Sutlej (s)	Johnson	London &c.
	Vivid (s)	Murray	Dunkirk.

The steamer Henry Balkow, Hains, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The barque Amant Rehman, to Chittagong &c., was entered for loading yesterday :—

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 21.—Steamers Shahjehan and Pemba. Ship Glenlui.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—505 cases sherry port curacao and claret. Treacher and Co; 2 hogsheads claret, B. and A. Hormusjee; 20 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co; 7 cases cochineal, Vulubram Geordhur; 12 bales wall paper, Dawoodbhoy Doosabhy; 3 cases aniline dye, C. Macdonald and Co; 33 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Anglo Indian s—7 cases sherry still hock and brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co; 1 case spirit of wine and 15 cases varnish, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; 30 cases brandy, Volk-rt Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—25 cases whiskey, Volkart Brothers.
City of Carthage s—50 cases sulphuric acid, Dewar and Co; 50 cases nitric acid, Owen and Okell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—224 kegs paint of sorts, Damodhurbhoy Dossabhoy; 12 packages varnish and earthenwares, A. Murcott and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—4 packages earthenwares, M. Pallonjee; 6 cases polished plate glass, Dawoodbhoy Allybhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—70 cases brandy, L P Batha and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

s—15 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers; 10 playing cards and 60 packages papers, M. and Co.

FROM HULL.

colors, Escoofally Keekabhoy; 16 M. Tazkhan; 35 drums linseed oil.

OM ANTWERP.

g cards, Byramjee Shapoorjee; Tyebally Ebramjee.

OBSERVATIONS.

SERVATORY.

nuary, 1884.

6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·672
ature of the Air	79·9
ib Thermometer	77·4
oint	76·5
ve humidity of Air	898
of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	5·2
mperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
ction of Wind* .WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.	
of wind in 24 hours*	278
	0·37
uring the month	6·82
year	45·97
ll of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Oldershaw, Brigadier General, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

AUGUST 25.

Jennings, Captain, R E, on leave, from Indore.
Whyte, Lieut 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmednugar.
Hughes, Surg Major, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 26.

Shaw, Lieut Col, Royal Irish, on leave.
Urquhart, Captain, R A, on leave, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Bittleston, Captain, R A, on promotion, to Portsmouth.
Hawkins, Captain, R H A, to join, to England.
Whyte, Lieut. 28th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.
Urquhart, Captain, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 27, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp.

Intending competitors in the forthcoming Central India Rifle Meeting at Poona are informed that their entrance fees will be paid by the Corps. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to be good enough to inform the members of their Companies of this offer.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 20th August, 1884.

Major G W Rogers, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, is posted to the 4th circle at Meerut.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—Captains T J A. Bather, 2nd Bn King's Own Borderers, and G N Mayne, 1st Bn ditto.

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to sec 24, B A R :—Lieut W Hastings, S C, Higher Standard in Bengali, 4th August 1884.

Lieut H Prior, 1st Bn Leinster Regt and Lieut C M Eales, Roy Scots Fusiliers, attd 5th Punjab Infantry, on probation, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Bgdr Genel E Dandridge, (commanding the Peshawar Dist,) to remain at Murree on medical certificate, from the 4th Aug to the 1s, Nov 1884, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 21st August, 1884.

Surgn P H W Boon on being relieved of the medical charge of the 10th N I, to do general duty at Vellore under the orders of the Depy Surgn-Genl H M's Forces, Eastern Dist.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th N I—Lieut C J W Grant, supernumerary on the establishment of the 13th N I, to be Wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem vice Weston, seconded for service on the staff.

12th N I—Lieut J R Mathewes, 1st BatnOxfordshire L I to be offg Wing officer, and with the sanction of Govt a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated 11th Aug 1884.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieuts L A C Gordon, S Batty 1st Bgde, and J A Law, D Batty 1st Bgde R A, have been posted to batteries in England.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests set opposite their names :—

Lieut C F Minchin, 2nd Batt Bedfordshire Regt, Higher Standard Hindustani.

Lieut A L M Turner, 6-1st South Irish Divn R A, Higher Standard Hindustani.

Gunner J Lilley 7-1st Eastern Div R A, Lower Standard Hindustani.

Surgn A T L Patch, I M D, High Proficiency in Tamil.

H A Raymond, Sub-Assist Apothy Subordinate Medl Dept, Higher Standard in Tamil.

Sub-Assist Apothy F Thompson, Subordinate Medl Dept, Higher Standard in Tamil.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Adjt Genl's Dept, Musketry.—Major W Wood, Essex Regt, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, privilege leave for sixty days from 6th Aug 1884 or subsequent date of departure.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr A Rattray, Depy Magte and Depy Coltr, Moorshedabad, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr G N Barlow, C S I, Comr, Bhagulpore Divn, leave for fifty-four days, from 8th prox.

Mr J F Bradbury, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, leave for thirty-two days, from 19th Sept, 1884.

Mr J R Hallett, Dist and Sess Judge, Rungpore, leave for two months, from 1st prox.

Mr F F Handley to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Rungpore, during absence of Mr J R Hallett, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Rajshahye.

Mr T F Bignold, Dist and Sess Judge, Chittagong, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr R H Greaves, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Chittagong, during absence of Mr T F Bignold.

Mr W H Page to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, during absence of Mr R F Rampini.

Mr W J Kilby, Dist Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Mr I H W D Clark, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Rungpore, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr C S Murray, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Rungpore, is to act temply as Dist Supdt of Police of that Dist, during absence of Mr I H W D Clark.

Mr R W Rewn, Asst Supdt of Police, Mozufferpore, on leave, is transfd to Serajgunge in Pubna.

Mr J C Stack, Asst Supdt of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is transfd to Mymensingh.

Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transfd to Sarun.

The order of 24th June last, granting leave to Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is cancelled.

The orders of 5th July last, granting privilege leave to Mr G R K Meares, Dist Supdt of Police, Gya and apptg Mr H N Harris to act for him, are cancelled.

The Rev S B Taylor, Chapln of St Thomas'Church, Calcutta, leave for one month and nineteen days, from 26th Sept, 1884.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Horace A Cockerell, C S I, of his apptmt of a Comr and Chairman of the Port Comrs of Calcutta.

Surg J Clarke to act as Resident Physician, Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, on deputn, of Surg L A Waddell from 1st ult.

Surg J Clarke, Offg Resident Physicians, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to be Resident Surg of the Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

Surgn J B Gibbons to act as Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, on deptn, of Surgn L A Waddell, from date he joined his apptmt.

Surg-Maj R Harey, Profr of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, leave for thirty days, from 25th inst, or subsequent date.

Surg J Clarke, Resident Surg, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Profr of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, in addn to his own duties, dur'ng absence of Surg-Maj R Harvey.

Brde Surg C J J Jackson, Civil Surg, 24-Perghs, leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from 15th inst, or subsequent date.

Surg R Macrae, Civil Surg Julpigoree, to act as Civil Surg, 24 Perghs, during absence of Brde Surg C J J Jackson.

Surg W Gilligan, Offg Civil Surg, Durbhunga, to act as Civil Surg of Patna, during absence of Surg-Maj J G French, from date he joined his appointment.

Mr H W C Cranduff, Asst Magte and Colr, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magte, 3rd class.

Mr C J K Waston, Exe Engr, fourth grade, Brahmini-Bytarni Divn, privilege leave for three months from 15th instant or subsequent date.

Mr P B Roberts to be Exe Engr, of the Nuddea Rivers Divn.

Mr W E Newham, Asst Engr, first grade, Benares Cuttack Railway Surveys, passed the depart standard examn in Hindustani on 2nd instant.

Mr E T Faulkner, Asst Engr, second grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, three months' language leave, 15th Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

Mr C H Croudace, Exe-Engr, second grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, three months' privilege leave, from 21st instt, or subsequent date.

Mr G Deuchers, Asst Engr, second grade, is transfd from the Benares Cuttack Railway Surveys to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr R E Carter, Asst Engr, second grade, is transfd in the interests of the public service from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the Cossye Divn.

Mr G C Maconchy, Asst Engr, second grade, is transfd in the interests of the public service from the Cossye Divn to the office of the supdg Engr, S W Circle.

The services of Mr D B Horn, Exe Engr, third grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Divn, are placed at the disposal of the comrs for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr A E Holerman is temply apptd to be Exe Engr of the Circular and Eastern Canals Divn, vice Mr D B Horn.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS SOCIETY Established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members Rs. 150.
Ordinary Members Rs. 6 per quarter.
Visitor to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month or 8 annas per week.
Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WARDEN—August 25, at Poona, the wife of H. B. Warden, Esq., Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NIMMO—August 24, at Poona, Walter, infant son of Colonel and Mrs. Nimmo.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

THE Report of the Select Committee on Indian Railways has by this time been pretty generally read in this country. If the criticism to which the document has been submitted is wanting in definiteness the reason is that no one is able to answer with any confidence the very practical question "What will come of it all ?" The Committee have been painstaking enough in their investigation ; they have been prompt in laying their recommendations before the House of Commons, and the recommendations themselves, so far as they go, are for the most part emphatic enough. The Report, in a word, is an authoritative affirmation of the need of railway extension in India, on lines which in the main have already been followed by the Indian Government—an affirmation of the need, moreover, of setting to work with all possible despatch, and of carrying to a speedy conclusion whatever works may be undertaken. The Government of India, on the whole, have a right to feel satisfied with the verdict which the Committee have passed upon their railway policy. The Committee have virtually adopted the programme embodied in the despatches sent to the Secretary of State and explained orally by Major Conway-Gordon, Mr. Westland, and Dr. Hunter ; where they differ from it the difference is rather in relation to means than to objects. The veto which the Committee have placed upon the proposal to hypothecate £200,000 a year from the Famine Fund in order to ensure the payment of interest to the limited guarantee companies has undoubtedly caused disappointment ; but it is so emphatically pronounced, and it is in such close accordance with the strongly expressed views of the India Office, that we must take it as final. Whether or not it is a wise pronouncement depends very much upon whether we look at the matter exclusively from the point of view of famine prevention, or from that of railway extension—a distinction which the Committee itself has declared to be obsolete. Everybody now admits that whatever money is prudently laid out in necessary measures of railway extension is, in varying degree, an outlay for the prevention of famines. Had the Committee decided to maintain the distinction between productive and preventive works which they emphatically repudiated, their refusal to accede to the proposal to utilize the £200,000 of the Famine Fund would have been intelligible. The railways in question would have been dividend-paying works. They would have opened up large districts, and rendered their resources available to the country at large. It might, of course, have been argued that they were not purely protective works in the old and narrow sense. It is difficult to understand how the Committee, having rightly discarded the old distinction, was able to persuade itself that the allocation of a fraction of the Insurance Fund to this purpose was contrary to the object for which the fund was created. The Committee have committed a serious error, which may possibly postpone for a long time to come the construction of very important works. As matters are now, such interest as the Government of India may guarantee on future railway projects will have to be provided out of the ordinary resources of the Budget. They are debarred from drawing on the Famine Fund ; their own declaration, no less than the emphatic recommendation of the Select Committee, precludes them from making any addition to taxation for the purpose of railway extension. Thus the £200,000 a year which they have asked for in order to pay interest on the construction of the three great granary lines will have to appear as a new charge in the Budget whenever these works are entered upon. Will this necessity lead to delay in the construction of the lines for which the Indian witnesses so earnestly pleaded when laying the views of the Government before the Select Committee ? We are certain to hear enough about the inelasticity of Indian finance as a reason why the Government cannot at this time make so serious an addition to the charges of the Budget. But it should be remembered that, according to the official estimate, the charge for the first year under these schemes would not exceed £80,000, and that in the second year it would fall far short of £200,000. The augmentation, therefore, would be neither so serious nor so sudden as some have supposed. The matter, of course, is one in which the hands of the Government are not now so free as could be desired. There are difficulties to be overcome in India. There are difficulties, still greater perhaps, to be confronted at home. The indisposition of the companies, for instance, to undertake the work of extension on the terms proposed is an element which, the Committee show, may have to be reckoned with. It may be hoped that the apprehensions upon this score which have lately been revealed will be dissipated when the negotiations are seriously taken in hand—as we announced on Saturday that they shortly will be—and that at any rate they will not be increased by the action of the authorities at home. For it would be affectation to deny that the first and the last word in this business will be spoken in the India Office, and not here, and that everything depends upon the manner in which the Secretary of State's control is exercised. It will rest with him to determine what amount of the loans to be raised shall be raised in England. It is, of course, a great gain that the old two-and-a-half millions' limit has been got rid of, though the gain is qualified by the fact that the decision as to how far the expenditure may be carried beyond that limit is not left to the Government of India, which is in the best position for judging the financial situation. Speaking generally, the value of the recommendations will depend upon the spirit in which the India Office interpret them. It is evident from the remarks upon this branch of the subject which Mr. J. K. Cross made in his Budget speech that the Home authorities look jealously upon every addition to the sterling loans. If Mr. Cross's object had been to show cause why the Indian Government should never appear as a borrower in the London money market, he could not have argued more strongly. But there was something platonic in his objection, after all. It did not prevent him from announcing that in order to carry out the policy of railway extension recommended by the Committee, it was more than probable that next year the Secretary of State for India might have to go to Parliament for power to raise a loan in England. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, because it shows that the necessity of procuring money for railway extensions even by borrowing in England is fully recognised at the India Office. To the questions "How much ?" and "On what conditions shall the money so raised be applied ?" an answer has yet to be given, and upon that answer much will depend.

There is ground for encouragement, however, in the clear evidence which the Report affords of the intention of the Committee that their Report should, if possible, lead to an immediate result. Their endorsement of the six years' limit which the Indian Government propose to prescribe for the construction of the thirty guaranteed lines is, in our view, something more than a platonic recommendation. It means that if this work is to be undertaken it must be begun at once, that it must be perseveringly and continuously carried on, and that it must be brought to a conclusion within the time specified. There are abundant reasons why delay should be avoided. There is, first, the general reason that these lines are of proved necessity to India for the development of her resources and for securing her against famine. Then there are the particular reasons that the capital required could at this time be borrowed on favourable terms, and that material for railway construction is unusually cheap. One witness, indeed, told the Committee that railway work could now be carried out for eleven per cent. less than ten years ago. It would be a pity there should be any delay in setting about the great enterprise which the Committee have so unhesitatingly recommended. For the authoritative nature of the Committee's recommendation cannot be gainsaid. It is as binding upon the India Office, we take it, as any instruction short of a formal enactment could well be ; and the sooner it is recognised, in London and elsewhere, that it is meant to be acted upon, promptly, thoroughly, and loyally, the better it will be both for England and for India. The worst use to which it could be put would be to "pigeon-hole" it, if only for a season.

THE French squadron has evidently not yet succeeded in dominating the defences of Foochow on the lower reaches of the river Min. Yesterday the war ships engaged a fort, but after an hour's cannonade apparently found it advisable to withdraw. There is no confirmation of the report that a French vessel was sunk during the bombardment of the arsenal on Saturday. It is possible that at Shanghai, from which the report came, the loss of the Aveyron, off Cape Guardafui, had been connected by popular rumour with the hostilities at Foochow. However this may be, the French will certainly have to augment largely their naval force in the Chinese seas if they intend to coerce the vast coast line with a view to compel a peace. Even then they will not be at all certain of attaining their end until they send a considerable army to the scene of operations, and are in a position to threaten a march upon the capital.

THE Committee of the Bombay Corporation to whom were referred the Government proposals for the provision of cholera and small-pox hospitals in this city have reported in favour of a scheme with that object which has been proposed by the Municipal Commissioner. The scheme contemplates the erection of one small-pox hospital, and of cholera hospitals for the following districts : Fort and Colaba, City East, City West, Cammateepoora, Parel, Dadur, and Mahim. For the small-pox hospital a site on the Arthur-road is suggested. The scheme, if carried out, will be a costly one, Mr. Ollivant's estimate of the outlay being Rs. 1,71,450, apart from maintenance charges, but this would be reduced by about Rs. 10,000 if a suggestion of the Committee were adopted for erecting the proposed hospitals at Parel and Mahim on a smaller scale than the others. Whatever view may be taken of the details of the plan which the Corporation will be recommended to adopt, there can be no doubt as to the necessity for carrying out the main proposals of the Government. The absence of any special provision for the reception of cholera and small-pox patients, in a city in which one of these diseases is endemic and in which either of them might some day become epidemic, is a fact at which most people would be ast

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER BOMBARDMENT AT FOOCHOW.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 26.

The French war vessels engaged the fort situated at the mouth of the Foochow river to-day, but after an hour's cannonade they retired.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Lord Ampthill.

THE ESCORT TO SARRAKHS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The escort of the Indian party through Afghanistan to Sarrakhs will consist of one hundred and eighty men of the 11th Bengal Lancers, at Umballa. Part of the escort leave to-night for Sibi.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE FRONTIER.

I understand that the Russian map, which will presumably be the basis of the Russian view as to delimitation, places the Afghan-Russo frontier within thirty or forty miles of Herat.

INSTALLATION OF THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, AUGUST 26.

At the durbar last evening Colonel West formally installed the Thakore Saheb. He stated that when Gondal first came under the management of the Indian Government, the balance was nineteen lakhs and the annual revenue under eight lakhs. During the minority of the present Chief upwards of fifty-six lakhs have been spent on public works, communications, education, and general improvements. The revenue has been raised to twelve lakhs without extra pressure on the ryots, and the total balance exceeds forty-three-and-a-half lakhs. This showed that the British Government had faithfully looked after their ward's interests, and should impress him with the responsibilities devolving upon him. No Chief of Gondal had ever succeeded to a State in such a flourishing condition: therefore it was all the more incumbent on Thakore Bhagvatsinghji to govern better than his predecessors, not only because of the material prosperity of the State and the admirable organization of its establishments, but because he had enjoyed educational advantages unheard of in the time of his fathers.

The Thakore in reply thanked the Political Agent for coming from Rajkote to instal him on the gadi of his ancestors. It was gratifying to him to find that during his minority the affairs of his State had been administered under a system which happily blended native and European ideas. He was glad to see that while local opinion had been enlisted in favour of reforms appearing desirable in the eyes of the British officers, no changes had been made which, however desirable and beneficial in themselves, were at present premature in a native State and under existing conditions of native society. In this view he had the gentlemen who from time to time had had the management of the State. The best return he could make to Government, who had all along taken such warm interest in his studies and in upholding his dignity whilst he was a minor, was to make a public acknowledgment of his deep sense of gratitude. It would be his earnest desire to see that justice and order prevailed in his State, that life and property were well protected, that the kunbi enjoyed the fruit of his labours and the trader the profits of his trade, that education was encouraged and provision made for the sick poor. If his efforts were directed to the fulfilment of the expectations of Government, he trusted he should be doing something which deserve on the one hand the confidence of the British Government and on the other the loyal and willing obedience of his subjects. The study of their wants would be his special care, as their contentment and happiness would be his chief reward.

The Thakore's address was interpreted into Gujrati by Mr. Bezanjee Merwanjee, whom he has appointed Chief Karbhari, and created a most favourable impression. The Thakore then received the State seal and keys of the Treasury at the hands of Major Nutt, and with Colonel West took his seat on the dais.

After the durbar, the Thakore and chief guests and State officials, with a number of Rajkumar students, drove in procession through the bazaar and opened the People's Park.

The Thakore afterwards attended a State dinner at Major Nutt's bungalow. Colonel West proposed his health, and the Thakore replied. At the conclusion of the dinner the whole party witnessed the illuminations of the town and a display of fireworks.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOW AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

The annual show of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India was opened by Sir James Fergusson this afternoon. The exhibits are not so numerous as in previous years, and are below the average as regards quality, with the exception of cut flowers, which are superior in numbers and quality to those shown last year. The foliage plants and vegetables and fruit are very fine.

THE MAYO HALL: A PROTEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 26.

A public meeting of the citizens was held last evening in the Mayo Hall to protest against the proposal made by the Secretary of the Book Society and entertained by the Municipal President to accept the buildings of the society in exchange for the Mayo Hall. Resolutions were passed drawing the attention of the President to the illegality of the proposed measure. The Mayo Hall is a public institution built by public subscriptions, supplemented by Municipal funds. The Book Society is only a class institution closed to the general public.

NORDENFELDT GUNS.

Further experiments have been held between Nordenfeldt guns and fifty picked men of the 43rd Regiment. The range was twelve hundred yards, seven screen targets, each 18 by 6 feet; targets placed in column, covering each other at an interval of 30 yards; two minutes' firing. The following were the results:—Guns fired 685 shots, and made 168 hits. The infantry fired 392 shots, and made 173 hits.

A RAILWAY PROJECT ABANDONED.

The Government of India have only declined to sanction the completion of the Tiptur extension of the Tumkur Railway pending information from the Mysore Durbar as to the State's ability to furnish funds for the project.

SEASON REPORTS.

The season reports from the district officials are very discouraging.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 26.

The case in which Conductor Minty sued the Secretary of State for Rs. 36,800, alleged losses and damages sustained by reason of his wrongful dismissal from office by the defendant was decided to-day by Mr. Justice Kernan, who held that the action of the Governor of Madras in this case was privileged, and that therefore the case would be dismissed; but as the Government order on Minty's petition was libellous though privileged, the defendant's costs would not be allowed.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT FOOCHOW.

The *Mail* queries Reuter's statement that the fort situated at the month of the Foochow river has been engaged by the French, as up till lately there was no vestige of such a fort.

The *Mail* believes it is Woosung fort that has been cannonaded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 25.

The Aachor Line steamer California arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 23rd inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 26.

Mail-steamer Brindisi from Bombay arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been quiet. Good Fair Dhollera..... 4⅛
The Manchester market has been quiet. 4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½
4½ " 83½
3 " Consols for account 100⅞
4 " Sterling Bonds 107½
4½ " French Rentes 107
Bar Silver..... 50⅜
Arrivals.—Inchborva, Bessie Morris, and St. Bernard.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, August 26.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·3

WEDNESDAY, August 27.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·2
10 a.m. ... ... 86·9
2 p.m. ... ... 86·9
4 p.m. ... ... 84·9

THE Pekin, which left Bombay with the homeward English mail of the 19th August, arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on Tuesday.

IT is reported from Peshawur that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Sardar Aslam Khan, and Khan Baba Khan have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join the Afghan Boundary Commission.

THE final letter from the Amir, on which the movements of the Indian portion of the Delimitation Commission depended, was received in Simla on Friday last. It is understood, says the *Pioneer*, to have been as satisfactory in tone as preceding communications on the subject, offering every assistance and facility to the Commission that was in the Amir's power, but repeating his inability to guarantee the safety of the escort by the Kandahar route along the one piece of their road that would pass through Zamindawar. This has settled the matter. The Nushki route will be taken to the Helmund, on striking which the Commission will be free to shape their further march according to circumstances. In all probability, however, the direct road through Afghan territory to Herat will be taken, the Amir sending a strong guard to convoy the party over this part of the journey. The rendezvous is fixed at Sibi, where the escort and officers will collect as speedily as possible.

IT has been finally settled that the following troops will comprise the Zbob Valley Field Force:—One squadron each from the 1st Bombay Lancers, 10th Bengal Lancers, and 5th Punjab Cavalry; 9-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery; half of No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery; 4th and 10th companies Bengal Sappers and Miners; a detachment of the 1st Madras Pioneers; the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment; 2nd and 3rd Bombay Native Infantry; 1st and 45th Bengal Native Infantry, and the 4th Punjab Infantry. The troops will march from Quetta *vid* the Kowas Valley and Smalan to Duki, where the whole force will rendezvous.

MR. A. B. STEWARD, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been gazetted to officiate as Post-master-General of Bombay, *vice* Mr. Fanshawe, who acts as Director-General during Mr. James's absence at the Lisbon Postal Conference.

THE rules governing the family pension subscriptions for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service have been modified. According to an Order published in the Financial Department, all Civilians not being subscribers to the late Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Fund, will hereafter be divided into five classes according to length of service, and pension to their widows will be regulated accordingly. A table is published with the Order showing the amount contributed respectively by the subscriber and by Government at each stage. Thus in Class 1, which includes all of eighteen years' service and upwards, the whole pension, £300, is contributed by the Civilian; in Class 5, which covers officers up to seven years' service, Government contribute £150, and the subscriber himself £100,—total £250. One result of the arrangement is that the Indian Civilian can no longer be regarded as worth £300 a year in all circumstances, dead or alive.

THE Frere memorial fund now reaches nearly £10,000, and is likely to reach £12,000 when all the funds have been gathered in.

MR. CHUCKERBUTTY, the young Indian student who in the recent examination for the Indian Civil Service secured the first place in the list, has passed the medical examination.

Truth says:—Mr. Grant Duff is to return from India early next year, and in all probability he will then be raised to the peerage.

THE Committee of the Northbrook Indian Club entertained Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., at a dinner in his honour on Aug. 5. Lord Northbrook took the chair, and over sixty members sat down to dinner. Among those present were Lord Reay, Sir R. Temple, Sir Richard Meade, Sir R. Stuart, Nabob Shams-ud-Ootah, Raja Rampal Singh, and Mr. W. C. Petheram, Q.C., new chief justice of the North-West Provinces.

THE *Lancet*, in chronicling the death of Dr. Balfour of Bombay, says:—"Dr. Balfour, who had received his medical education in Edinburgh, had for some years devoted himself to the speciality of lunacy, in which he had acquired considerable practical experience; but owing to circumstances, he gave this up and went out to India in the capacity of Surgeon to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and subsequently settled in Bombay in private practice. The deceased gentleman was a good microscopist, and has contributed some valuable papers to these columns, mostly in connexion with cholera and the cholera germ. Like the German *savant* Professor Rudolph Emerich, he not long since drank a concentrated solution containing cholera secreta by way of experiment. He leaves behind him a family at home in Scotland to mourn his loss."

THE following paragraph regarding cholera and the Brindisi route to India appears in the *Lancet*:—Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Continent, the Brindisi passenger route to and from India has been closed, and we learn that this is causing no small amount of inconvenience, trouble, and annoyance to Indian officers returning home or going out to India, and among them there are not a few members of our profession. For them, every day in a short three months' privilege leave is a matter of considerable consequence. It is a pity that the Italian Government cannot be brought to see the futility of quarantine measures, at least in the absurd form in which they are carried out.

DR. LUCAS, who is at present at home on leave, complains bitterly of the quarantine regulations of Marseilles. Writing to the *Lancet* he says:—

Your Liverpool correspondent in commenting upon the cases on board the steamship St. Dastah in the current issue of the *Lancet* says:—"It transpired that the vessel was put into a dock into which the sewage of a portion of the town was discharged, and the men noticed, particularly at night, a strong and offensive effluvium." I have to observe that the same thing was noticed by myself and other passengers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Cathay, which entered the quarantine harbour at Marseilles on March 25. Moreover, the water being quite still, large quantities of excreta could be seen floating about in the early morning, and the stench was absolutely awful. I had to undergo that stupid, absurd, and odious *fiasco* of quarantine, which was enforced for twenty-four hours, while the Cathay and other vessels were exposed to the influence of the effluvium of sewage, which, it would appear, was pumped into the quarantine harbour for some occult purpose. We were boarded by officials; an *officier de santé* inspected the crew and officers, but not the passengers; and, during a long interview with the ship's surgeon, put that gentleman through a searching *viva voce* examination on the symptoms of cholera and the differential diagnosis between it and dysentery. I then caused the hatchways to be thrown open and the W.C.'s of the native crew only to be nominally disinfected. From Paris I sent a report on the bad sanitary arrangements at Marseilles and the danger of cholera, for publication in your columns, but it would seem that the press manuscript did not reach its destination.

THE *Standard* says it is understood that one of the vacant Garters will be conferred on Lord Northbrook. His lordship was so ill as to be obliged to leave the Cabinet Council on August 6. His physician, however, has expressed his opinion that this illness would prove of a temporary character, and would not be likely to interfere with his lordship's acceptance of the office of High Commissioner of Egypt. Lord Northbrook will probably leave London for Egypt by the Indian mail, *viâ* Brindisi, on August 31.

AN interesting preface on the Indian section of the Forestry Exhibition has been contributed to the official catalogue by Sir George Birdwood. The greater part of it naturally deals with the origin and labours of the Forest Department of India, which has accomplished so much for the material benefit of the country. It was rather more than forty years ago that attention began to be directed to the ravages which had been going on for centuries in the forests of India and Burmah. The final period of destruction was during the troubles following the decline of the Mogul Empire, when Mahratta and Afghan hordes did their utmost to devastate the land. Sir George Birdwood points out that the pinch was first felt in connexion with shipbuilding, while it was due to the representations of a meeting of the British Association held in Edinburgh itself that steps were taken to counteract this tendency and to apply a remedy to the complete denudation of Indian forests. But for this salutary check India would now be far advanced on the same road of material deterioration as Afghanistan, where, to use the words of the writer, "a once fertile and wealthy country has been converted into an inhospitable desert." It is certainly difficult to fix a limit to the benefits accruing from the extension and proper care of forests, but it requires a sanguine disposition to predict by this means "the gradual restitution to the whole of Central Asia of the prosperity it once enjoyed." However, there can be no doubt as to the excellent work accomplished in India, and it is a feat which ought to be appreciated in this country above every other, seeing that the Brahmins have laid down the axiom for ages that "he who plants a tree lives long." Sir George Birdwood's preface, says the *Times*, is the most interesting part of a catalogue which must be pronounced in every way quite on a par with the best of this kind of production.

THE Shah has, it is stated, decided to re-establish the Grand Vizierate, which he some years ago abolished. To this important position he has appointed Mirza Yoosoof Khan, who is about to espouse one of the Shah's daughters. It is remarked as significant that Mirza Yoosoof Khan, who for many years has been the most ardent supporter of Russia at the Persian capital, should be invested with the first position in the empire.

THE ravages of the plague in Asia Minor have of late been much greater in proportion to the population than those of the cholera along the Mediterranean. The epidemic has been most virulent in the vilayet of Bagdad. At Berda, in that district, a place which contains scarcely 4,000 persons, there were 770 deaths in two months. The mortality was much slighter in the other portions of the vilayet. Quarantine has been established at Bakud and at Kat-el-Amara, on the left bank of the Tigris. The panic in the infected area is described by a Kars newspaper as being terrible in its effects. All who possess the means have left, and a large proportion of those remaining are plague-stricken. The poor creatures can obtain neither nursing nor medicine, owing to the miserable terror of those who have not been attacked. When an epidemic does attack an Asiatic district, the result is unfortunately only too well known. Even with the Mussalman, cleanliness does not extend beyond the person; while sanitary science, even in its most primitive forms, is undreamed of.

THE Paris *Official Journal* publishes the report of the Commission appointed by the French Government to superintend the experiments conducted by M. Pasteur for the prophylactic treatment of hydrophobia. The report declares that the Commissioners have carefully followed the course of experiments, and regard their result as decisively establishing the correctness of the theory of M. Pasteur, who has advanced nothing that has not been strictly corroborated by actual experiment.

THE *Standard* writes as follows on the subject of the relations between Germany and England:—"Unhappily, there are only too many symptoms before us to support the theory, in itself sufficiently obvious, that this country does not at present enjoy the active goodwill of Germany. No amount of ingenuity can conceal the fact that the English Government received a sharp rebuff at the Conference, and it is as certain as anything can be that Prince Bismarck could have prevented it, had he cared to do so. Prince Bismarck will do as he pleases. We shall not disturb ourselves because he is out of temper, nor shall we fail to remind Count Munster, if it be necessary, that Germany is not yet the whole of Europe, or that the offensive nonsense of the Berlin newspapers whose conductors draw their salaries from Varzin is estimated in this country at its real value. The friendship of Germany is by no means indispensable to England, though it is not so very long ago that the friendship of England was so absolutely indispensable to Germany that, but for it, Alsace and Lorraine would, at the present moment, be French territory. It is hardly going too far to add that without our friendship Alsace and Lorraine may yet be French territory again. We are unwilling, in spite of the present evidence to the contrary, to believe that Prince Bismarck harbours active hostility to this country, for he is a patient and far-seeing statesman, and knows too well the immense difficulties that Germany has yet to encounter. But, though Prince Bismarck is not our enemy, he is not our friend. In some things we are all Englishmen first, and party politicians afterwards. We do not turn our cheek to the smiter. We can pay unfriendliness with unfriendliness, and blows with blows, from whatever quarter they come.

IT was stated in London on the day that the mails left that Count Munster had received instructions to ask Lord Granville for information when the indemnities for the losses during the bombardment of Alexandria will be paid, and it was added that private advices from Paris indicated that the French Ambassador in London would make the same inquiry. Nothing can be more probable," remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, "but certainly no more than might have been expected. Small attention has been given to the fact that the Conference broke up in a confused and violent way; M. Waddington hotly protesting, even after the president had risen from his chair in token that the Conference had come to an end, that his right to be heard on 'an urgent question of humanity'—the indemnities question—ought to be allowed. After that, there was very little likelihood that the question would be allowed to rest. And as soon as it is raised, the whole financial question must be brought on the carpet again."

IN regard to the vote of credit for the relief of Gordon the *Daily Télegraph* says:—"It is understood that the credit of £300,000 which the Government has obtained as a provision for eventualities in that direction, is not based upon any estimate submitted to them by the Admiralty or the War Office, but is a sum which has been fixed upon by the Ministers themselves. With the amount in question it is thought that a force of sufficient dimensions to relieve Khartoum could be sent by boats and barges up the Nile to Dongola. Major Kitchener has reported to the authorities that this route is practicable for troops at the coming season, and that the ultimate is much healthier and cooler than has been generally believed. From Dongola, as now proposed, the troops would proceed across the desert on the west side of the river to Khartoum, that route containing a number of good wells at moderate distances apart from each other. The Bisharеen and other warlike Arab tribes on the east bank of the Nile would be avoided, and possibly the Han-Han Hin, or Arabs on the western side of the river, might be induced, by backsheesh drawn from the £300,000, to assist in driving off the Mahdi's forces."

IN an article discussing the state of affairs in the Soudan, the *Daily News* says:—

General Gordon can escape whenever he pleases; and not only General Gordon, but those of the Khartoum and Sennaar population who may choose to accompany him. It is not at all likely that all who are classified under the name garrison will wish to abandon the Soudan. The majority of the people included in that designation are non-Egyptians, who have their goods and chattels and families in the Soudan, and who would rather stay there than leave. On the other hand, General Gordon has seven steamers, and no doubt a number of ordinary Nile boats which, as Mr. Stanley has suggested, might easily be armed by their owners. General Gordon, therefore, is now in a position to retire with those who have chosen to cast in their lot with his. If he can disperse the rebels about Khartoum he certainly can sail past Berber, and by all accounts the greater portion of the sword is held on the country between Berber and Dongola. Debbah is about half-way between both places, and it appears that Debbah is still loyal to the Khedive's Government and the present, at any rate, there is no difficulty whatever, except the usual discomforts of desert travel, on the route from Dongola to the frontiers of Lower Egypt.

THE *World* is responsible for the following:—"Lord Rowton has been twice to see Her Majesty during the last three weeks, and there is no doubt, I believe, that he has been consulted by the Queen on the present condition of public affairs. The noble lord is regarded by Her Majesty as the depositary of the political ideas of Lord Beaconsfield, and she attaches, therefore, considerable importance to his opinions. Lord Rowton has been telling his noble friends that the Queen will not sanction a creation of Peers to swamp the Tory majority in the Upper House. The Queen is unwilling that the Royal prerogative should be used for the purpose of solving the crisis; but it is to be invoked as she will prefer to use the prerogative of dissolution rather than the prerogative of creating Peers. There will, therefore, be a dissolution before a creation of Peers; and, of course, Lord Salisbury has expressed his readiness to abide the issue of an appeal to the people.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Thomson, of Stonehaven. The deceased, who was in his ninetieth year, had led a singular career. He was born in the parish of Fordoun. For services rendered before the Battle of Waterloo, the Government granted Thomson some years ago an honorarium from the funds of Greenwich Hospital. He accompanied Napoleon Bonaparte to Elba in 1814, and stood sentry over him at Ponto Ferrajo. He shared in the reward Napoleon gave to the men of the Royal Marines who served on board the Undaunted. Thomson was present at the siege of Toulon and in the operations against Murat in Italy; and he also served in the Ionian Islands and in Majorca. He entered the harbour of Toulon with Charles Napier after the peace, when the fleet was fired upon by the Chateau d'If.

As the time draws near for the release of the "Claimant" from prison, every partisle of news relating to that eminent man is eagerly devoured by the public. The latest piece of intelligence respecting this hero is deeply interesting and important. The directors of convict prisons have, it is stated, decided that on leaving prison he may provide himself with some plain clothes in lieu of the service suit of tweed, which is almost as distinguishable as the convict's uniform. A Portsmouth outfitter has, in a spirit of liberality, volunteered to supply him with two suits; but the noble offer has been declined by the "Claimant," who has expressed his intention of purchasing his own clothes. This independent course of action can hardly fail to increase the respect in which the "Claimant" is held by his admirers. Had he accepted the garments placed at his disposal he would have laid himself under an embarrassing obligation, and moreover have incurred the risk of a misfit. It is far better that he should on rejoining society be allowed not only to order his own coat and trousers, but also to pay for them.

THE LATE MR. SAMALDAS PARMANANDAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his obituary notice of Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas your local contemporary speaks of the deceased Dewan as the nephew of "the late Mr. Gowrishankar Jedayashankar." This is manifestly an error, as Mr. Gowrishankar, although bordering upon eighty, is still hale and hearty, and in the full possession and exercise of his faculties. It is satisfactory to note that in this tried and experienced old Dewan, Maharajah Sir Takhtsingji has one whose help he can still command, though it will be impossible for the aged Minister to take any active share in the affairs of the State. His advice at this moment cannot fail to be of the highest value to the Thakore Saheb.

A. B. C.

LAWLESSNESS IN JUNAGHUR.

FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE POLICE AND MAKRANIS.

NEWS has reached us of another encounter between the police of the Junaghur State and the Makranis. The affray took place on the 19th instant at the village of Inaj, near the seaport town of Verawal within the Junaghur territory. A relation of these Makranis is said to have been granted the village of Inaj as an inam for certain services rendered during the unsettled state of the country when the Gaekwar used to send his military force yearly into it for the purpose of exacting tribute. The original grantee having died some years ago, the village was held in the inam tenure by his sons and grandsons until they were expelled about three years ago by their adherents. The Junaghur Darbar had, however, not taken any active steps to drive the aggressors away, evidently fearing that that would lead them to join certain outlaws who were then committing many dacoities in the Junaghur and Jotpur talukas. But before these outlaws could be subdued, the State had to contend with the opposition of the Maiyas, whose sad story terminated, as we are all aware, in lamentable bloodshed. At that time the Junaghur administration had much to fear; for, if these Makranis joined the Maiyas, a general panic would have seized the minds of the peaceful and industrious merchants and cultivators. But happily a disaster of this kind was averted. The Durbar, however, having received a very strong rebuke from the British Government for the terrible loss of life which resulted from the severe coercive measures adopted by its police to bring the Maiyas to order, have in this instance been wise enough to ask the aid of a British officer to bring the Makranis to their senses. We are informed that every attempt at reconciliation between the Makranis and the Durbar having failed, the latter requested the Agency to assist them. It is also said that during the period that was allowed to run between the expulsion of the original grantees by the Makranis and the date on which they were summoned before Colonel Scott, the Assistant Political at Verawal, they committed many excesses. Such an offence as murder is even spoken of; but the Durbar authorities were not allowed to enter the village to make inquiries. The Agency had therefore first sent a notice to the Makranis to behave well and to submit to the recognised authority. The Makranis did not even allow the Agency sowar who brought the written notice to enter the village: neither would they receive the notice. Colonel Scott appears to have reported the matter to the Political Agent, who then asked for the orders of the Government of Bombay. It was decided that Colonel Scott should personally go to the spot and ask the Makranis to lay down their arms, and to submit their complaints, if they had any, for the arbitration of the Agency. Accordingly the Assistant Political Agent, Colonel Scott, went there with a jamadar of the Makranis in the service of the Junaghur Durbar and, having encamped at Verawal, sent for the leading men of the Inaj Makranis. The leading members appeared before him on the 18th inst., but they would neither listen to his advice to lay their complaints before the Agency officers nor give up their arms and live in peace.

Colonel Scott attempted to persuade them in vain of their folly, and as they had received a safe conduct permit for their journey from Inaj to Verawal, which is only two miles distant, he allowed the Makranis to return to their home for further deliberation, and to appear before him again at 8 a.m. the next day. They did not, however, make their appearance, and Colonel Scott, after having waited for them till 9 a.m., started with 150 policemen of Junagurh and some ten Agency sowars for the village. On arriving there he again sent one of the Makrani jamadars as an envoy to the recalcitrant Makranis. This attempt, however, failed, and as the police were ordered to surround the village, the Makranis fired at them. Two guns were also kept ready, but the gunners having come within musket range were fired upon by the Makranis. Colonel Scott appears to have till this time acted entirely on the defensive, but seeing that some of the police were being killed and the gunners wounded, he gave orders for an attack. The Makranis had, it seems, ample ammunition, and had fortified themselves as best they could. They had loopholed the walls of their houses, so that they could effectively fire upon the assailants without much fear of receiving any injury themselves. The guns were then used, and at the end of four hours the leader of the Makranis was killed, and the fighting ended. The loss on the Junaghur side is said to be 6 killed and 13 or 14 wounded; that of the Makranis 4 killed and 3 wounded, some 12 having escaped.

INDIAN RAILWAYS."

SIR W. P. ANDREW has just published a fourth edition of his "Indian Railways, as connected with British Empire in the East." In the preface to this edition he gives an interesting account of the origin and growth of the Indian railway systems, offering a vigorous defence of the principle of private enterprise assisted by Government guarantee as against State effort. Of Lord Lawrence's abandonment of Lord Dalhousie's policy in this respect he writes with some severity; but this is an old subject with Sir William Andrew, and there is no need to quote his animadversions upon Lord Lawrence's minute recording that future lines should, so far as was consistent with actual and implied engagements with existing companies, be carried out by the Government itself. In view of the more recent action of the Government and the Report of the Select Committee, Sir W. P. Andrew's criticisms upon this subject read very much like a slaying of the slain. He revives another old controversy in the pages which he devotes to the battle of the gauges, but he throws new light upon it by asking, "With Russia at Merv, who can estimate the danger that might arise had there been a break of gauge between Hydrabad (Scinde) and Mooltan, and between Lahore and Peshawur?" Sir William Andrew favours a considerable extension of the Indian railway system, but he contends that it is quite useless to look to India to furnish the capital for the necessary outlay. He points out that the amount of railway capital held by native investors is very small, only 166 natives holding shares registered in India in the guaranteed and united lines, as against nearly forty-four thousand registered in India. He sums up his survey by the following propositions:—

1st. That India is in great need of additional roads and railways.

2nd. That the commerce of the country is to be adequately provided for, the railways must be of the standard gauge—5 ft. 6 in.

3rd. That if Indian railways are to be quickly constructed economically worked, they should be constructed and worked by as many agencies as possible; thus a wholesome competition will be established.

4th. That if the grain trade is to be developed, transit charges must be kept low, and sufficient rolling stock must be provided, and through-booking be introduced.

5th. That some of the rules laid down for the more economical construction of meter gauge State railways are also applicable to lines constructed by guaranteed companies.

6th. That the capital for Indian railways cannot be raised in India, but in England, where also must be the chief control.

7th. That the efforts of the Government of India, and of local administrations, should be strenuously exerted to construct a system of roads for the ordinary traffic of the country, to act as feeders to railroads.

8th. That collieries should not be worked by the State, but by companies as agents of the State.

THE LATE LORD AMPTHILL.

LORD AMPTHILL, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the third and youngest son of the late Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B. (formerly ambassador at Berlin), by Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, and the niece of the first Marquis of Hastings. He was, therefore, a grandson of John, sixth Duke of Bedford and brother of the present Duke. He was born in France, Feb. 6, 1829, and received his education at Westminster School. He entered the diplomatic service in 1839 as attaché to the embassy at Vienna, but returned to England in 1850, and for nearly two years was attached to the Foreign Office. In 1852 he was attached in succession to the embassies at Paris and Vienna. He became second paid attaché at Paris, in 1853, and first paid attaché at Constantinople in the following year. He was charged with the affairs of the embassy during Lord Startford de Redcliffe's two visits to the Crimea in 1855. Accompanying Lord Napier to the United States in the spring of 1857, he was for a time paid attaché at Washington, whence, in Nov. 1858, he was transferred to Florence, with instructions, however, to reside at Rome, with a commission as Secretary of Legation. He was temporarily attached in 1859 to Mr. (now Sir Henry George) Elliot's special mission to congratulate Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, on his accession to the throne. In 1860 he was transferred to Naples, but continued to reside at Rome; and on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's mission from Naples in Nov. 1860, he continued to be "employed on special service" at Rome till Aug. 9, 1870, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was employed on a mission to the Prince Bismarck at the head-quarters of the German Army at Versailles from Nov., 1870, till the following March. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as ambassador to Berlin. Lord Odo Russell was sworn of the Privy Council Feb. 5, 1872; was raised by royal warrant to the rank of a duke's son in 1873; was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (civil division) in 1874; and created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1879. In Feb., 1881, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Ampthill of Ampthill, in the county of Bedford. The "honour" and manor of Ampthill, from which he took his title, is an historic spot, associated with the memory of the first and much-wronged wife of Henry VIII., Queen Katherine; it was subsequently, in the last century, the seat of the Earls of Upper Ossory, from whom it passed to Lord Holland, and from him again to Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford, uncle of the present duke and of Lord Ampthill. He married, in 1868, Lady Emily Theresa Villiers, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Clarendon, by whom he had a daughter and four sons.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 26.—Except in Burmah and at the stations of Benares and Purneah, the barometer has continued to fall generally, the change being considerable in the west, but slight in Bengal and North-Western India. The readings are highest in Ceylon, and relatively low in Chutia Nagpur and in the Indus Valley. The wind is very variable in direction. There is a partial cyclonic circulation in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The rainfall distribution is not much changed. Rain has been general in the East Punjab, Assam, Bengal except Behar, Central India, along the west coast, at some Deccan stations, and in Burmah, but partial in the N. W. P. and Madras, in the West and South Punjab, in Sind, and in the Berars. In Rajputana, except from Abu, there is no rain reported. Rain to-day:—Goa, Karwar, and Moulmein, 3 inches; Rawalpindi, Umballa, Dhubre, Mount Abu, Rutnagherry, Mangalore, 2 inches; Jullunder, Sialkote, Lahore, Simla, Benares, Sibsaugar, Purneah, Guna, Neemuch, Indore Goolgong, and Chercara, 1 inch. Previously, Raipar and Rutnagherry had 2 inches; Hamirpur and Rai Bareilly, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registd..	45	60	52	07	49	65	48	34
Aug. 25, Monday	0	37	.....		.....		.....	
" 26, Tuesday.....	.....		0	29	0	30	0	12
Total	45	79	52	36	49	95	48	46
Corresponding date last year	58	76	63	25	60	52	69	06

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(26th August, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	29·583	84·0	W	23	0·00
Surat.....	·643	83·6	SW	10	0·01
Bombay	·667	80·9	SE	8	0·40
Rutnagherry	·725	81·3	SSW	12	1·76
Karwar	·774	76·1	W strong.	..	2·83
Mangalore..	·830	76·4	WNW	4	2·32
Calicut	·843	76·6	calm.	..	0·38
Cochin	·872	78·5 S	W moderate.	..	0·66
Masulipatam	·684	81·8	WNW	10	0·05
Madras	·720	87·3	W	24	0·00
Negapatam	·769	90·4	SW	2	0·00

A MISSING BOAT.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

A GUERNSEY correspondent telegraphs:—A boating accident, by which it is feared six persons have lost their lives, has occurred here. About noon on Monday Mr. Irving, solicitor, of Kensing-ton-park, London, arrived here, accompanied by his wife, three children, and a nursery governess, intending to spend about six weeks at Guernsey and Sark. On Friday evening last Mr. Irving arranged to go out to the seaward for a few hours' fishing, expecting to be back by midnight. He left the harbour in splendid weather, there being in the boat Mr. Irving, his daughter a girl of about 13, and his two boys, aged respectively about seven and ten. A man named Skews will take charge of the boat, and with him his son, aged about 14 years, as an assistant. What subsequently occurred has not been ascertained, for up to this (Tuesday) evening, although the most diligent search has been made, no trace either of the boat or its occupants has yet been discovered. About one o'clock on Saturday morning a sudden and heavy squall came on, and lasted for about an hour, the wind blowing successively from almost every point of the compass, and a dense fog adding to the danger. Each day since the search has been continued, but without success. The three children constituted the whole family, so that Mrs. Irving is now left entirely alone.

The above cutting, a well-known Bombay citizen writes to us from London, refers to a Mr. W. I. Irving who was in Bombay some years ago in Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop's firm and was much like. The accident happened on Friday, the 8th inst. The only additional information is that the boatman's cap and an oar have been found. There is some chance that they may have been picked up boat and all in mid ocean and taken to America. In that case it will take some time before there is any word of them. They were fishing for Conger eels.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. J. K. CROSS, the Under-Secretary of State for India, laid the Indian Budget before the House of Commons on the 8th inst. In the course of his speech, which occupied about an hour and forty minutes, he pointed out that the financial results of the year might be thus summarized:—A gross receipt estimated at £89,646,000 has proved to be £70,135,000. A gross charge estimated at £89,422,000 has proved to be £89,418,000. The surplus anticipated at £224,000 is £707,000. There was, he said, little change to record in the finance accounts of the three last years; indeed, the financial record of the time was not eventful, and it was perhaps a happy thing for India that it was not. The gross total expenditure of each of the three last years had been, in 1882-3 £70,621,000, being a reduction on the previous year of £441,000; in 1883 £71,206,000, an increase of £585,000; 1884-5 £70,756,000, a reduction of £550,000. In the second of these three years no less than £1,000,000 sterling of old debt was discharged from revenue, and this current year we have an increased charge of £250,000 to the famine grant. In turning to the details of the accounts presented, Mr. Cross reminded the House that the closed accounts of 1882-3 give the result of the great experiment which was made by Lord Ripon's Government in the Customs duties on so many articles, and reduced the salt tax. These sacrifices of revenue, together with some small reductions of local rates, would have left the people of India to the extent of about £

chairman which was seconded by Mr. F. W. Chesson.

The chairman, in returning thanks, remarked that we should never do justice to India until we had some form of representative government among them. Here we were turned head over heels and kicking up such a row all about getting two millions of agricultural labourers or some people of that sort into the Constitution. He was doing all he could for that object, but when he thought of the hundred million or people in India without any representation at all, the state of things did seem extraordinary. It was because the people of India had not that representation that injustice was done to them.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

AFGHANISTAN.—In the House of Commons on August 1, Mr. Bourke asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Russian escort which was to accompany the commission for delimiting the frontier of Afghanistan was to consist of a battery of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and a regiment of infantry.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—No information of that character has been received by her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Bourke.—Will the Government ascertain before the commission starts from India what the nature of the Russian escort is to be, and will they make arrangements to have an escort for the British commission?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I think that a question as to an escort for the British commission would more properly be asked of the Under-Secretary of State for India. The question is receiving attention. I have no doubt that her Majesty's Government will be fully informed as to the advance of the Russian escort.

Mr. Bourke.—Has the noble lord seen a statement in the *Bombay Gazette* as to the nature of the Russian escort?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I have seen a notice in one of the newspapers; it is probably that the right hon. gentleman refers to.

Mr. Cowen.—In the event of a disagreement, what means have the Government of maintaining the frontier after the escort is withdrawn?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I stated the other day that while these negotiations were going on it was quite impossible to make a statement on the subject.

The greater part of the evening was occupied with a discussion upon the grievances of Irish schoolteachers. A resolution to the effect that provision should be made forthwith to improve their incomes was moved by Mr. J. H. McCarthy, opposed by Mr. Trevelyan, and negatived by 63 to 61. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

On Monday, August 4, Mr. Thornhill asked the Under-Secretary of State in India if he could state why quartermasters of the British Army serving in India and holding the rank of captain had only received the allowances of that rank from October, 1882, instead of, as in the case of other grades of non-combatant officers, from July 1, 1881.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—I am not aware what other grades of non-combatant officers are meant, but I may state that the Royal Warrant of 1881 did not accord the Indian allowances of captains to quartermasters in India. These allowances were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council in September 1882; and, in accordance with custom, retrospective effect was not given to the orders which sanctioned them.

THE DEMARCATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury under whose protection the Commission recently appointed to fix the Afghan boundaries would be; would the Ameer be represented; if so, by how many officers; what would be the duties of the Commissioners, and what orders had been given to them; in case of difference of opinion between our officers and the Russian officers, or those of the Ameer, to what Government would our officers refer; was the escort to be provided to consist entirely of native troops; and what arrangements had been made fored consistent communication between our officers and either the Home Government or the Government of India.

Mr. Gladstone: Communications are still going on with regard to these various points, and I am not as yet in a position to give an answer.

Mr. Onslow: Is it true that our mission is to start in October, or, as reported in the *Times*, that it is to be put off to the spring of next year? This is a very important question indeed.

Mr. Gladstone: I cannot add to the importance of this Commission. All I can say is that I have not heard anything on the question of postponement.

Mr. Onslow: I shall put a further question on the subject on Aug. 7.

Mr. Bourke: I beg to give notice that on the Appropriation Bill I shall call attention to the whole of this subject.

Mr. Onslow asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was intended that the English Commissioners for the demarcation of Afghanistan should meet the Russian and Afghan Commissioners this year or next.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice replied that it was very difficult to make patial statements while a matter of this kind was proceeding.

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

On August 5, Mr. Biggar asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would cause inquiries to be made into the statement made by Mr. C. Pritchard, barrister-at-law, Salem, to the honourable the judges of the High Court, Madras, in his letter to them bearing date Feb. 10, 1884, that a lad, named Mariappen, aged ten, was sentenced by Mr. Macleane, district magistrate at Salem, on Sept. 26, 1882, to receive twenty stripes, though on the day previous—viz. Sept. 25—he (Mr. Pritchard), as counsel for the lad, had procured an adjournment of the case; and whether he would cause inquiry to be made into Pritchard's statement.

Mr. J. K. Cross said: The India Office has no information beyond what may be derived from the newspapers as to the letter referred to in the hon. member's question or the circumstances with which it deals. The letter appears to have been addressed to the judges of the High Court in last year, and as that Court has therefore had an opportunity of considering the statement which it contains it does not appear to be necessary to call on the Government of Madras for a report. I have no reason to believe that it is customary that persons not yet convicted are forced to witness floggings; and Mr. Pritchard in his letter expressly states that in this instance the prisoners were not detained to witness the flogging.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

On August 7, Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it had been decided when the Commission for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary was to commence its work; and whether he could state the probable period and time during which it was expected that the work would continue.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—It is proposed that the Commission shall proceed with the delimitation this autumn so as to make definite progress before the winter steps in, when it may be difficult to carry on the work. But I am unable at present to state the precise date when it will commence its work, or the period during which it will continue.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SARAKHS.

On August 8, Mr. Tomlinson asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the reported occupation of Eastern and Western Sarakhs, whether the cession of those places to the Turkomans brought them or either of them within the territory lately acquired by Russia; and whether it would be part of the duty of the Commissioner, for the delimitation of the Afghan boundary, to settle or investigate the limits of the new boundary between Russia and Persia.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said he had already stated in regard to Western Sarakhs that her Majesty's Government had no information leading them to suppose that it had been ceded to the Turcomans by Persia. In regard to Eastern Sarakhs, he had nothing to add to the statement he made yesterday. It was not the duty of the Afghan Boundary Commission to settle the Russo-Persian boundary.

THE SIR W. HEWETT'S MISSION IN ABYSSINIA.

On the House of Commons going in to Committee of supply on August 4, Mr. McCoan took exception to the item of 4,000l. for the cost of the mission to Abyssinia, not that he thought the sum an unreasonable one, but that the treaties it had for its object would produce no benefit either commercially, especially as they had identified us with the Abyssinians, between whom and the Soudanese had always existed the bitterest animosity. We had ceded to the King of Abyssinnia a territory which did not belong to us, and without consulting the sovereign power, the Porte. To win philanthropic sympathy with the mission of Sir W. Hewett, an anti-slavery treaty had also been negotiated with this King, he agreeing to prohibit to the best of his ability the buying and selling of slaves; but being the savage he was he ventured to say that this treaty had absolutely no value. He moved the reduction of the vote by the sum of 4,000l.

Discussion was continued by Baron H. de Worms, Sir G. Campbell, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett who said that if anybody doubted the barbarous character of the Ayssinians, he had only to read the very interesting letter which appeared in the *Daily News* [illegible] to see that these people were savages of the lowest order, and that Admiral Hewett and his mission were repeatedly in great danger from them.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said that the treaty was a short one of seven articles, and might be generally described as being on the one hand an engagement by the King of Abyssinia to facilitate withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison from certain places, and, although not expressly mentioned, to revive the Slave Trade Treaty; while, on the other hand, the Khedive of Egypt undertook to give to Abyssinia free access to the port of Massowah which was so important to the commerce and therefore to the prosperity of those regions. Only one of the places where the troops were to be withdrawn from was to be ceded to the King of Abyssinia, though two other places might be occupied by his forces. He wanted to know what interest of this country was damaged by the fact that those places might or might not become Abyssinian territory. He did not contend that the Christianity of Abyssinia or the civilization was of a high order. If we desired to improve them, surely the best means was to give facilities to get into communication with more civilized region. It was hoped that the residence of a British Consul at Massowah would do much to check the slave trade.

Lord R. Churchill maintained that the British Government had ceded to the King of Abyssinia territory to which he had not the smallest right, and which the British Government had no right, to give. The ostensible policy of the Government in the Soudan was to free struggling nationalities. Why then should they place the people of Kassala under the rule of a strong and savage nationlike the Abyssinians—people of a different faith. Possibly we might never know what would happen in Kassala after the Abyssinians took possession of it or what might be the fate of the garrison. It was entirely owing to the enterprise of the *Daily News* that the British people had the slightest knowledge of what was going on in the Soudan. If a division was taken, he should certainly vote with the hon. member for Wicklow.

Sir W. Lawson asked if these fifth-rate Christians and first-rate savages were to be sent into the Soudan to ravage the country in order to get the troops out.

Baron De Worms declared he should vote with the hon. member for Wicklow.

Mr. Labouchere held that there was no proof that the garrison of Kassala could not march out if they pleased. He protested against the abominable waste of money for stirring up war in that part of the world.

The committee divided.

For the reduction of the vote	32
Against	67
Majority against	35

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TROUBLES.

THE Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows *via* Colombo, on July 7:—The fanatics have once more gained the ascendant at Pekin, and, headed by Tso-Tsung-Tang, have denounced the French Treaty which Li-Hung-Chang had negotiated.

Tso-Tsung-Tang was the Governor-General of the North-Western Provinces when Kashgar was reconquered, and he was for several years Viceroy of Nankin. He is a rough, violent, ignorant, and infirm, but strong-willed, old man, bearing an insensate hatred towards all foreigners and their ways. His soldiers always insulted Europeans with impunity whenever they visited Shanghai. He retired from office on the plea of broken health, but was recently summoned to Pekin, and promoted to the Grand Council. He forthwith fulminated a denunciation against Li-Hung-Chang's treaty, demanding to be sent in person to command the southern armies, and to drive the French out of Tonquin, and even from Saigon.

Tso-Tsung-Tang is popular on account of his reputation for honesty—a honest Chinese official being rarer than a white elephant. He is influential in the highest circles, because his boldness of speech in a nation of poltroons overawes his colleagues. Moreover, he has a large backing among his fellow provincials, the turbulent Hunan-men. At the present moment, Tso-Tsung-Tsang is the most powerful Minister in China; his rival Li-Hung-Chang's tongue being tied on account of the denounced treaty.

The real instigator of the agitation against Li-Hung-Chang, however, appears to be the Marquis Tseng, whose vanity was mortified by the ridiculous collapse of his Chauvinist tactics. Misinterpreting the sympathy of the European Press, and foolishly relying on the moral support of certain Governments, the Marquis Tseng aspired to overthrow the Ferry Ministry. He trafficked with coteries at Paris, and subsidized journals, supplying them with news. He furnished the Opposition members of the Chambers with material wherewith to worry the Ministry, at the same time assiduously fomenting the war spirit with success by bullying the French. He sent his own Government erroneous information concering the arrangements of the neutral Powers to protect their own interests if the treaty ports should fall. The capture of Sontay stultified him; his Government perceived that he had become "impossible." He then retired from France, alleging that his patriotic policy had been foiled by Li-Hung-Chang whom he then sought to undermine. He accordingly despatched Liu-Ki-Sinag Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and his near relative and partisan to China. Liu had been in the habit of traducing Li-Aung-Chang on all occasions betraying the antagonistic spirit which pervaded the Marquis Tseng's *entourage*.

Having arrived in Canten Liu conferred with the fire-eating General Pen-Yu-Lin. He surrounded himself with the Human faction—numerous and formidable everywhere—and incited Gener Pen-Yu-Lin to promulgate his famous warlike manifesto which excited the Chinese to admiration and Europeans to derision.

Having started his propaganda at Canton, Liu proceeded to Nankin to prosecute the movement. He found a willing tool in Tso-Tsung with whom he remained until the French Treaty was signed. The fall of Bacninh, in March, silenced the fanatical party, who feared being called upon to justify their boasting. But no sooner was the immediate danger of war with France removed by the Convention of Tientsin than the Chauvinists unmasked themselve and resumed their machinations against Li-Hung-Chang.

Liu then accompanied Tso-Tsung-Tang by a slow inland route from Nankin to Tientsin, and thence to Pekin, forming new rallying points of the Hunan coteries and other malcontents.

A loud-tongued hater of foreigners always obtains a hearing in China. The wise and thoughtful are timid and silent, until, becoming familiarised with the man's roar, they venture to criticize him; and eventually their sober counsels prevail. But the licence accorded to irresponsible men to rail against responsible ones, and even to obtain active influence in the direction of affairs, is the paralysis of statesmanship in China. The most enlightened official is deterred from carrying out a great national policy, in constant dread of attacks from such men as Chang-Pei-Lin and Chang-Shi-Tung, who have received rapid promotion to the highest offices without any qualification except a mastery of invective, such as "Junius" had, always without knowledge and experience, and generally without patriotism.

Even now, when the situation is gravely complicated by the lamentable collisions in Tonquin which may be construed as evidence of treachery on the part of the Chinese, were a responsible statesman in China again to succeed in smoothing matters over with the French, he would reap no thanks. For so long as the braggadocio of the Tseng party escapes being put to the proof, they will continue to earn a cheap Notoriety by hooting down, after the event, any arrangement which Li-Hung-Chang may make.

Not Li-Hung-Chang's policy, but himself, is the object of this animosity, which springs solely from jealousy, a feeling incredibly bitter among Chinese officials. If he consulted his own dignity and personal interest, he would leave these fanatics to settle accounts with the French. The Tsung policy being once disastrously exposed, it would then be seen that what Li-Hung-Chang did was well done, in the best interest of his country and his Sovereign.

The sole excuse for the Marquis Tseng is that he is wholly incapable of measuring the consequences of his acts. He never intended his emissaries to have such success. He was not aware that so much explosive material was lying about when he began childishly playing with fire. He would not knowingly tempt the Government to a repetition of the Taku treachery of 1859, yet to that abyss of indelible disgrace it is being driven by the machinery which the Marquis Tseng set in motion. It is noteworthy that the Marquis has not gained over his uncle, Tseng-Kuo-Chuang, the present Viceroy of Canton one of the few patriotics and solid-minded men in China. He has only succeeded with fanatical foreigner-hating element.

Should the Supreme Government, misled by the Reactionaries, violate the agreement with France, the civilized Powers must proceed to consider whether the Chinese are entitled to any higher than that of savages, incapable of keeping engagements.

The collision between the hostile troops at Langson appears to have been the result of dilatoriness and incapacity rather than of bad faith. Li Hung-Chang sent copies of the Treaty to the Governors of the southern provinces, requesting them to act accordingly; but he had no jurisdiction over the Governor, who referred to Pekin for instruction. But the Pekin authorities are merely obstructives, whose whole training is the practice of the art of procrastination, and of criticising the action of others, while avoiding the responsibility of acting themselves. They delayed the sending of instructions, and are now amazed at the consequences; but they are still wasting time by disputing among themselves the precise significance and derivation of the word "immediate" in the Convention. The French will decline this academical discussion.

The incident illustrates the incompetency of the Chinese Government to manage such a vast territory, and points to the imperative necessity of effecting radical changes in the Administration, in order to save the Empire from disintegration.

The *Times* publishes the following telegrams from its correspondent at Foochow:—

AUG. 2.

I have just reconnoitred the forts on the river from the heights above, and find that nothing is changed. The Chinese have arrested some couriers journeying between Foochow and the Eastern Extension Telegraph station on the seaboard.

AUG. 4.

Foochow is quieter; otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

7 10 P.M. The Chinese Government has offered to pay 500,000 taels. M. Patenotre has refused to accept this sum, and negotiations have been broken off.

7-25 P.M. There are 12 Chinese gunboats in position here. The French have five large vessels, under the command of Admiral Courbet, at Foochow, and Foochow, and three at Kelung harbour, Formosa. Admiral Lespes left this place yesterday. Admiral Courbet is in a furious frame of mind, and has done his best to provoke hostilities.

The Tientsin correspondent of the same paper telegraphing on Aug. 2 says:—Captain Fournier's communication to Li-Hung-Chang, with the cancelling despatch respecting the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tonquin, has been submitted by the Chinese Commissioners to M. Patenotre for inspection.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 3.

In view of the expected outbreak of hostilities between France and China, the *Exchange Gazette* maintains that this opportunity to recover Kuldja; ... ming that the Russian-Mongolian frontier ...not possibly remain as laid down by the last treaty.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A GREAT Reform demonstration was held in Birmingham on August 4. A resolution was passed strongly denouncing the House of Lords for rejecting "the Franchise bill, and calling for a curtailment of the powers it has often misused to provoke hostility, impede good order, and retard the progress of the people."

Mr. Bright, addressing the meeting in support of the resolution, said the Tory majority in the House of Lords was now actuated by the same bitter hatred of Liberal administration and its measures of justice and freedom as in 1832. Who were these Peers? To look at them they were very much like other men. They were not taller, they were not stronger, they had no claim to be called more learned. The bulk of them were not more accustomed to business, and they had less sympathy than other men with their fellow-countrymen. In some respects they were peculiar, and the great bulk of the people would say that in some respects they were greatly to be envied, so many were their privileges—social and political. They entered the Temple of Honour, not through the Temple of Merit, but through the sepulchres of their ancestors. Whatever be the list, long or short, of follies or of crimes which the Peer has committed, there is no punishment that can be inflicted upon him, as there is by a constituency upon a member who neglects or betrays them. In point of fact there is no such thing as political death, but with the Peer there is political immortality. It is not to be wondered at that this state of things should beget a condition of feeling which is not favourable to popular rights and to popular interests. Speaking of some very unpleasant and troublesome people in his day, the Psalmist says, "They are not in trouble as other men; neither are they plagued as other men." Therefore, he says, Pride compasseth them about as a chain; they speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak loftily." Many of the Peers are the results—I had almost used a more unpleasant word about them—but they are the results of one of the darkest periods of our history; for I believe the one-half of them were created and placed in the House of Peers between the accession of George III. in 1760 and 1830, which we may call the era of the great Reform bill. They were, many of them, the spawn, the result of the plunder and the wars and the corruption of those dark ages of our country. Now let us see what they have done, that is, what the majority of the House of Lords has done since the year 1830. They risked a revolution in the year 1832. For 30 years, from the year 1815 to 1846, they raised their rents by law, at the cost of a periodic famine to hundreds of thousands of the families in the kingdom. They have rejected a crowd of bills from the House of Commons, and they have been especially hostile to any wise and just legislation for Ireland. . . . . What would have become of this country if the Lords—the majority of the Lords—had ruled unchecked for the last fifty years? By this time the country would have been enslaved or ruined, or a revolution would have swept them away, and it might possibly have swept away even the venerated monarchy itself. Reform of the House of Lords was urgent and inevitable. The creation of new Peers to pass the Franchise bill would only get rid of the present difficulty. What was wanted was limitation of the veto. Should the people submit, or curb the nobles as their fathers curbed the kings of England? While he would allow the Peers their present powers during the first session of the bill being submitted to them, he would absolutely preclude them from vetoing it a second time. Many people would think him too tolerant of the Peers; but he believed in remedies which, while effectual, caused the least disturbance.

N.-W. PROVINCES GOVERNMET ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr. J J Laing, Dist Spudt of Police, Jhansi, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 16 days, from 2nd Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Mr R J Leeds, Civil and Sess Judge, Gorakhpur, to avail himself of the ensuing Dasehra vacation.

Dr A J Willcocks, Civil Surg, Aligarh, privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days, from 14th Sept 1884, or subsequent date.

15th Aug—Mr J Finn, Extra Asst Commr, Sitapur, privilege leave for 2 months, from 9th Sept 1884, or subsequent date.

Mr B Alone, Dist Supdt of Police, Allahabad, privilege leave for 3 months from 20th Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

Mr C F Hall, Magis and Collr, Budaun, privilege leave for 1 month, from 20th Sept 1884, or subsequent date.

Surg A T Sloggett, A M D, to the civil medical charge of Fatehgarh, in addition to his military duties, from the 30th July 1884.

Surg J L Corbett, Offg Civil Surg, Sultanpore, to officiate as Supdt, Central Prison, Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. D Wilkie, or until further orders.

In modification of the Notification dated the 2nd July, 1884, Mr J Clarke, Deputy Registrar, to officiate as Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, NWP, from 2nd July 1884, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J B Thomson.

Mr H C A Canybeare, Jt Magis, Budaun, to officiate as Magis and Collr, Budaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C F Hall, or until further orders.

Mr E J Kitts, Offg Magis and Collr of Ghazipur, to be in charge of the settlement operations in that district during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr W Irvine, or until further orders.

With effect from the 1st March, 1884, Mr A Campbell, Asst Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, to be Asst Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

Surg H C Hudson, in medical charge of Muzaffarnagar, to the civil medical chare of Aligarh during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr A J Willcocks, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr J S Porter, Covenanted Magis and Collr, 1 month special leave.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

Lieut O B S F Sharpe, 31st N I, is appointed to officiate as Asst Comnr at Magis, Sialkot, from 4th Aug 1884, vice Lieut C J Dennys, proceeding on leave.

19th Aug.—Baron J Bentinck, Asst Commr, Sialkot, is transferred to the Gurdaspur Dist and appointed to the charge of the Dalhousie subdivision from 11th Aug 1884, vice Mr J G Silcock, transferred.

Mr M L Dames, Offg Judicial Asst, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Jhang, from 14th Aug 1884, vice Mr R Clarke, transferred.

Mr H E A Wakefield, Offg Extra Asst Commr, Sirsa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month, from 9th Aug 1884.

Maj W J Parker has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 15 days, from the 3rd Aug 1884 on which date he relinquished charge of his duties as Offg Depy Commr, Gujranwala.

Mr R H Greenstreet, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Rawalpindi District.

Mr G A Ramsdale, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, has obtained privilege leave for 1½ months, from the 15th Aug or such date as he may be relieved by Mr Greenstreet.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

EDGAR FOADEN, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£210,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOU are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate,)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods.		
Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) ...	3	1 2 0
(Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS... ... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
OWN DUTY BILL	3	0 3 0

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th Au ust, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co., Agents.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1883.....£344,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,551	17 2	1877 ..... £3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210	11 5	1882 ..... £4,812,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum treet.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES:

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at Reduced Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:

1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those or any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. — Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. — Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Heime, Esq. — Richard Hoare, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alston, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal an apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHD

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl ah.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

HAVING been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE.") Blended. White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET. Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded GOLD and SILVER MEDALS with FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below :—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel.	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Johannisberger	51 0	53 0
40 8	...	Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12	...	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer	20 0	22 0
30 0	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels ...	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle Braunberger	32 0	34 0
		SHERRY.		
38 12		Amontillado, A 1, ...	gold capsule	40 8
36 12		Amontillado	black ,,	38 8
34 8		Solera	purple ,,	36 0
28 12		Solera	black ,,	30 0
28 4		Amoroso	black ,,	29 8
27 4		Montilla	black ,,	28 8
25 4		Vino Puro...	blue ,,	26 8
24 0		Oloroso	green ,,	25 0
22 0		Manzanilla	red ,,	23 0
21 0		Pale...	yellow ,,	22 0
20 0		Vino de Pasto	pink ,,	21 0
16 12		A good Dinner Wine	white ,,	17 8

Cash. Per case 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	MARSALA.	Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
16 12	Marsala	17 8
	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E.L. black capsule	39 8
32 8	Madeira ..red ,, ...	34 0
24 0	Madeira ..blue ,, ...	25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red	20 0
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old.	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old...	34 0
28 2	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	29 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted..	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	18 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure ...	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
27 0	Blue Capsule	28 0
29 8	White Capsule	30 8
32	Yellow Capsule	34 0
37	Black Capsule	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, 20 years old ...	47 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom, ...	23 0
22 4	Dry Gin	23 0
18 0	Geneva, in flasks	18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18 8

BOMBAY HOUSE :—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind awarded Certificate and Prize Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—G. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplied the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—Dr. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital, Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. STEVENS, Esq., Rochampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced umber of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS.

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3½ octaves.	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced:—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell, ...	300
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.	350
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell...	400
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	450
The "IMPERIAL."—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, with serrate fascias, or chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing height, combining architectural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

Organs with 5 octaves, without stops	325
Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops	360
Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops	400

THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells. 650

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

[*NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1884.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1884 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OF

BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. | Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Building, KingSt. Whitehall.
Messrs. TURNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

HAMILTON & CO,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
(NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THE NEW AND

FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN GOLD,
Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.
IN SILVER,
Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-chains of various patterns from Rs. 14 to 55.

MASSIVE NECKLETS.

Gold Beaded, Embossed Band, Gothic and other pretty patterns, priced from Rs. 125 to 350.

DEAD GOLD LOCKETS.

Size No.	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,	12.
Plain .....Rs.	20,	22,	24,	28,	34,	40,	46,	56,	62,	68,	86,	108.
Engraved...Rs.	24,	25,	29,	32,	38,	50,	58,	65,	72,	78,	100,	118.

SILVER LOCKETS.

Same as above, from Rs. 4-8 to 24.
"Mizpah" Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 22.
"A. E. I." Lockets Monogram, Rs. 15, 16.

August 11, 1884.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON,
AWARDED
NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,
FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
WHOLE FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,
BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.
BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and vice versa.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andarec.
Local Trains between Andarec, Bandra, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungaabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabguni to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Phulbri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Busserah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhap oor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
POONA.....	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Brids Street, Ludgate Circus E. C.
CALLIAN.....	Railway Station.		
BULSAR.....	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DHOLALEE.....	Curseejee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD..	Railway Station.		

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS AND FARRIERS,

HORSE EXAMINATION and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Ditto every Day on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per Month (excluding horse-keeper. Commission on Horses Hogged and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
[illegible] thousands are now in use, and also of
[illegible]NG ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED
[illegible]POSITION
AFTER PLATES HAVE BEEN BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all [illegible] STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled [illegible] special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions, THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851
Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and cassuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marv

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents. The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD"
(Base's Ale & Guinness's Stout)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to order "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, thus two bottlings of entirely different character may be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "Dog's Head Brand" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

COUGHS COLDS
Influenza, Whooping Cough,
Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis,
Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY
VAUQUELIN'S
SYRUP AND PASTE

The PASTE, on account of its easy use and agreeable taste, is a valuable remedy for persons who travel or those whose occupations keep them out of doors.

Beware of Imitations.

In PARIS, VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, Chemists, AND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS' IN THE UNIVERSE.
General Depôt for British India:
at Messrs E. PLOMER & Co.'s Pharmaceutical Chemists' Conservatory House, SIMLA and LAHORE (Punjab).

EMERY CLOTH. GLASS PAPER.
ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST.
In 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS ... EVERYWHERE
72, SHOE LANE LONDON

GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK. ACTON AND BORMAN, LONDON.
ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST.
PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. EACH
DEPOT 72, SHOE LANE LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blotches or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Cleanses the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Andershaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries, and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN-COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
Ebonized, Rs. 900.
The above Piano obtained a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE and MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE BIJOU PIANO.
Compass 5 Octaves, Rs. 300.

CATALOGUES of MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS POST FREE.

PIANOFORTES.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
Solid Walnut (plain) Rs. 650.
Solid Rosewood (overstrung) Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

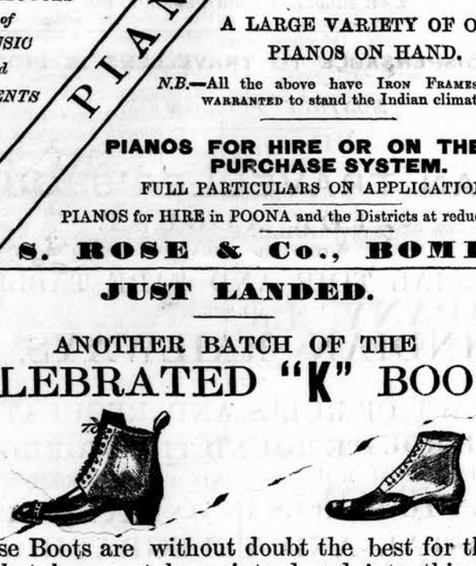
N.B.—All the above have IRON FRAMES, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian climate.

PIANOS FOR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
PIANOS for HIRE in POONA and the Districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE
CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.

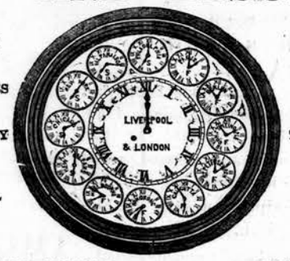


These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



(RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES
THE ROYAL FAMILY.
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LADIES' FRENCH KID WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.

French Kid Oxford Shoes, well finished, very serviceable, Cash Rs. 11-8, Credit Rs. 12-8.

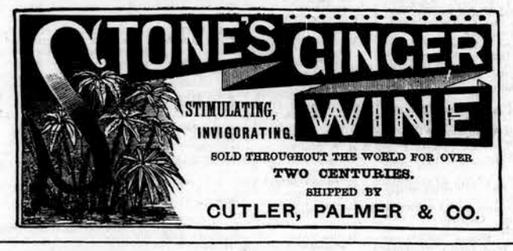
French Kid Button Boots, best English made, Cash Rs. 15-8, Credit Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18.

French Kid Oxford Shoes, by the best French Makers, Cash Rs. 12-12, Credit Rs. 14.

Evening Dress and House Shoes from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12. Children's Kid Button Boots. Walking and House Shoes always in stock.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a pattern boot or the outline of the foot on paper as a guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.



SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER
TWO CENTURIES.
SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90
Do. do. large size..... „ 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.
BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.
Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure,

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.

Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the triflanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to
COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

NOTICES.

Patronised by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which a long distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold only in CASES, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasee, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE
ENTERICON
CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6s., 11s. and 22s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta, Harrie & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore, &c.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.
A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in iron-bound case.
Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be sent to
T. R. GRIMES,
83, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c.
Descriptive Catalogue free.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 33s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ...	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals,
Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for [illegible] proof of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed in the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Lable with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"In a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

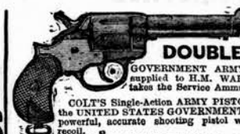
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,
NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

COLT'S REVOLVERS SHOT-GUNS AND MAGAZINE RIFLES



COLT'S
DOUBLE-ACTION
GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, as supplied to H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, takes the Service Ammunition.

COLT'S Single-Action ARMY PISTOL, as adopted by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, .450 cal.; a most powerful, accurate shooting pistol without unpleasant recoil.

COLT'S "FRONTIER PISTOL" .440 cal. takes the Colt and and Winchester Magazine Rifle Cartridge. This pistol is almost exclusively used in the Western States and Territories of North America.

COLT'S REVOLVERS and DERINGERS for House Protection and Travellers.

COLT'S 12-bore SHOT GUNS, especially suitable for India and the Colonies, for wild fowl or large game; to fire either shot or ball.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES AND CARBINES, .440 cal. Now ready. To be had through any respectable Gunmaker, or from

COLT'S FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

NUBIAN THE ORIGINAL AND SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF BLACKING. NO BRUSHES REQUIRED.
Easily applied with sponge attached to cork. Gives an even and brilliant polish which will keep for a week in all kinds of weather. Cheapest, cleanest, and best, for boots, shoes, harness, military accoutrements, patent leather, and all leather goods.

NUBIAN OIL PASTE BLACKING. In tin boxes. Well known as Army Blacking. Same as we now supply Her Majesty's Army and Navy. Prepared by steam machinery. Will keep moist in any climate, and is noted for a quick, brilliant, and durable polish, and little labour of brushing.

NUBIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING. In stone jars. Specially prepared by new process, causing the ingredients to thoroughly amalgamate, giving a polish equal to patent leather. Will keep in any climate. Cheapest and best.

NUBIAN LADIES' PET BOOT POLISH. Imparts a JET BLACK gloss to ladies' and children's boots, shoes, and leather goods, will not crack, peel, or harden the leather, or soil the skirts when wet. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork.

NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Smithfield Chemical Works, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Our goods are sold by dealers throughout the World; send for circular of specialities.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Mazagon.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, 1881, Reg. Book 4). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid	Bhosawul	Saturi	Dapki
Byculla	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpogly	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Parel Station	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Dadur	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Cooria	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorna
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Tannah*	Dongeregaum	Narel	Chandoor
Deewa	Baginar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Jawar	Pedendari	Dygaum
Khadawalli	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Sindea
Allgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Khurdee	Dhiringee	Tulligaon	Kapri
Kussarah*	Hurda*	Salatvadi	Saigaon
Ecatpoorah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Pagthal	Kirkee	Kelly
Ballgaum	Sewnee	Poona*¶	Barsee Road
Decolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Marhen
Nassick Rd*	Khundi	Oorolee	Unger
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoal	Mohol
Niphar	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney‡
Lasenlgaum	Hoshengabad	Patus	Shelapore*
Munmar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Naldoongree	Semri	Deckaal and	Doodnah
Chalisgaum	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Kuigaum	Paparia (for	Kartuz	Goolburga
Galna	Pachmari)	Poonalwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Myjee	Babai	Nargaum	Nuggar
Mussawud	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Sisowlee	Bohance	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Julgaum	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
	Sangor)	Nandoora	Kistna
	Nursingpore	Jullumt	Chicksager
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Barchavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wirejee	Chunnargaum	Mahmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Ktola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Beelecemora	Baroda*	Yeerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Saiwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wassud